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WARSAW PACT STATES CALL FOR TALKS WITH NATO

IZVESTIYA Carries Proposal

PM051722 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Question of Not Increasing and of Reducing the Military Expenditure of the Warsaw Pact and NATO States"]

[Text] By agreement among the Warsaw Pact states, on 5 March 1984 in Bucharest at the Romanian Foreign Ministry the Embassies of Britain, Belgium, the FRG, Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States, Turkey, and France were presented with a memorandum with an appended "Proposal of the Warsaw Pact States to the NATO States Regarding Talks on Not Increasing and on Reducing Military Expenditure." Via the Romanian Embassies in London and Brussels respectively these documents have also been conveyed to the Embassies of Iceland and Luxembourg.

The Warsaw Pact states have proposed to the NATO states that they hold preliminary consultations with the participation of all countries belonging to both alliances in order to agree on initiating talks on the mutual nonincrease of military expenditure and on its subsequent reduction.

Under conditions of mounting international tension, the adoption of measures for not increasing and for reducing military expenditure becomes particularly important. The reduction of military expenditure would effectively help to halt the arms race and to turn to disarmament, and the funds thus released could be used for the needs of socio-economic development, including those of the developing countries.

All states, and primarily states with a large military potential, should take part in efforts not to increase and to reduce military expenditure. At the same time special importance would attach to the implementation of such measures by the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, considering the high proportion of military expenditure which they account for.

The Warsaw Pact states express the hope that the NATO countries' governments will treat very attentively this proposal aimed at strengthening international peace and security and improving the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

Warsaw Pact States' Proposal to NATO States Regarding Talks on Not Increasing and on Reducing Military Expenditure

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR are profoundly concerned at the continuation of the arms race at an increasingly rapid pace, which has extremely dangerous consequences for international peace and security. The Warsaw Pact states advocate curbing this race and making the transition to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. They advocate reaching agreements leading to the effective reduction of armed forces and armaments, given strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security, and ensuring the equilibrium of forces at the lowest level.

The arms race is fed by rapidly growing military expenditure, which is becoming an increasingly heavy burden for peoples, irrespective of various countries' economic development levels, and is slowing down economic and social progress. The reduction of military expenditure -- primarily by all states with nuclear weapons, and by other militarily important states -- would effectively help to halt the arms race and make the transition to disarmament, and the funds released could be used for the needs of socioeconomic development, including those of the developing countries.

Under conditions of mounting international tension the adoption of measures for not increasing and for reducing military expenditure becomes particulary important.

All states, and primarily states with large military potentials, must take part in efforts not to in increase and to reduce military expenditure. At the same time special significance would attach to the implementation of such measures by the Warsaw Pact and NATC states, bearing in mind the high proportion of military expenditure which these states account for.

In the political declaration adopted 5 January 1983 by the Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact states proposed beginning immediately direct talks between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states with a view to achieving a practical accord on not increasing military expenditure and on subsequently reducing it in percentage or absolute terms. This appeal was confirmed and given specific form at the 28 June 1983 Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR, which made another appeal to the NATO states to initiate immediately direct talks to reach a nonincrease agreement as of 1 January 1984 and specific steps for the subsequent practical mutual reduction of military expenditure.

The Warsaw Pact member states' proposals on not increasing and substantially reducing military expenditure, put forth either jointly or individually, remain in force.

By submitting the talks proposals, the Warsaw Pact member states have in mind attaining within the briefest time period specific agreements on not increasing and subsequently reducing military expenditure with a view to utilizing the funds thus released for the purposes of economic and social development, including that of developing countries. The reduction of military expenditure must help halt the arms race and ensure the transition to disarmament. The proposed talks on not increasing and reducing military expenditure would be an element of the joint efforts aimed at the attainment of this objective.

The Warsaw Pact member states express their readiness to make joint efforts together with NATO member states to seek realistic solutions on a mutually acceptable basis which would make it possible to overcome the difficulties that may emerge during the discussion of the question of not increasing and reducing military expenditures. They call on the NATO member states to act in the same spirit.

In addition to the proposals contained in the Prague Declaration and the Moscow Statement, the Warsaw Pact member states propose the following possible steps along the way to resolving the question of reducing military expenditures:

-- The implementation, on the basis of mutual example, of a small symbolic single reduction in the military budgets of the Warsaw Pact member states and NATO member states (with each state determining by itself the size of the amount to be reduced) with a subsequent freeze of these budgets for approximately 3 years; this proposal is meant to facilitate the transition to more fundamental reductions of military budgets through subsequent talks;

-- A single reduction, as a first step, in the military budgets of the Warsaw Pact member states and NATO member states possessing nuclear weapons, by a previously agreed total sum; the specific size of the reduction for each of these countries must be determined as a part of the agreed sum in proportion to their gross national products;

-- A reduction in the military budgets of the corresponding Warsaw Pact member states and NATO member states linked to the implementation of specific disarmament measures which could be elaborated during disarmament talks (each one of the participants in one set of disarmament talks or another would, when the appropriate accords are reached, specify the sum by which it would reduce its military budget);

-- mutually agreed maximum ceilings for military budgets, lower than the present levels.

The Warsaw Pact member states are also prepared to study proposals on other measures regarding the nonincrease and reduction of military expenditures.

The Warsaw Pact member states proceed from the premise that agreements on the reduction of military expenditure must be implemented in such a way as to provide all parties to such agreements with confidence in their observance.

In order to achieve specific accords it is necessary to make maximum efforts, conduct talks in a businesslike way and positive spirit, take steps which would help create a favorable atmosphere for their progress, and refrain from taking actions which could complicate them. A positive role could be played by mutual restraint with regard to military expenditures and by other similar measures on the basis of reciprocity.

It is intended that these talks should be held with the direct participation of all countries belonging to the two alliances. The Warsaw Pact member states proceed from the premise that talks will begin as soon as possible. They propose that preparatory consultations at working level be held, attended by the same parties, in order to agree on the goals, date, and venue of talks, as well as on the level of participation and so on. The date and venue of the preparatory consultations could be agreed through diplomatic channels.

The Warsaw Pact member states consider that the holding of the proposed talks would help improve the political climate in Europe and all over the world and would accord with the vital aspirations of the peoples, who are concerned at the incessant deterioration in the international situation and the intensification of the arms race.

We express the hope that a positive response to this proposal will be forthcoming as soon as possible.

TASS Reports Proposal

LD052203 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- Upon agreement between Warsaw Treaty member-states, on March 5, 1984, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania in Bucharest, the Embassies of Britain, Belgium, the FRG, Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the USA, Turkey, and France were presented with an aide memoire with the "Proposal of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States -- To the NATO Member-States Concerning Talks on the Question of the Non-Increase and Reduction of Military Spendings", attached to it. Through the Romanian Embassies in London and Brussels respectively, the documents are also submitted to the Embassies of Iceland and Luxembourg.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states proposed to the NATO member-states to hold preparatory consultations with the participation of all countries members of either of the two alliances in order to agree on the start of negotiations on reciprocal non-increase of military spending and its subsequent reduction.

In the conditions of growing international tensions, the adoption of measures on the non-increase and reduction of military spending is assuming especial importance. A reduction in military spending would effectively contribute to halting the arms race and switching over to disarmament, while the means released could be used to meet the needs of socio-economic development, including those of developing countries.

All states must participate in the efforts on the non-increase and reduction of military spending, and above all, the states possessing major military potentials. At the same time, of special significance would be implementation of such measures by the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-states, considering the high share of military spending they account for.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states express the hope that the governments of the NATO countries will give due attention to this proposal which aims at strengthening international peace and security, and improving the political climate in Europe and the whole world.

Proposal of the Warsaw Treaty Member States to the the NATO Member States kegarding talks on the Question of the Non-Increase and Reduction of Military Spending.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are profoundly concerned over the continuation of the arms race at an ever faster pace, which is having extremely dangerous consequences for international peace and security. The Warsaw Treaty member-states advocate bridling this race, and transition to disarmament, especially nuclear. They stand for attainment of agreements leading to an effective reduction of the armed forces and armaments with the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, as well as for ensuring a balance of forces at the lowest level.

The arms race is fuelled by the fast growing military spending which is becoming an increasingly heavy burden for the peoples, regardless of the level of economic development of different countries, and is slowing down economic and social progress. The reduction of military spending, in the first place by all states possessing nuclear weapons and other militarily important states would effectively contribute to ending the arms race and passing over to disarmament, while the means released could be used to meet the needs of socio-economic development, including that of the developing countries. In the conditions of the growing international tensions, the adoption of measures on the non-increase and reduction of military spending is assuming especial importance.

All states, and in the first place those with large military potentials, must participate in the efforts on the non-increase and reduction of military spending. At the same time, of especial importance would be implementation of such measures by the Warsaw Treaty member-states and by the NATO member-states, bearing in mind the high share of military spending these states account for.

In their Political Declaration adopted on January 5, 1983, by the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Treaty member-states proposed that the Warsaw Treaty member-states and NATO member-states embark without delay on direct talks with a view to achieving practical agreement on the non-increase of military spending and its subsequent reduction both in percentage and in absolute terms.

This appeal was reaffirmed and concretized at the meeting in Moscow on June 28, 1983, of the leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, who renewed their appeal to the NATO member-states to embark without delay on direct negotiations to agree on the non-increase to be effective as of January 1, 1984, and on concrete measures for a practical reciprocal reduction of military spending in the subsequent period.

Put forward jointly or individually, the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the non-increase and substantial reduction of military spending remain in force.

In putting forward the proposal about the talks, the Warsaw Treaty member-states have in mind attaining, within the shortest period, concrete agreements on the non-increase and subsequent reduction of military spending so that the means thus released would be used to meet the needs of economic and social development, including those of the developing countries. Reduction of military spending must contribute to ending the arms race and passing over to disarmament. The proposed talks on the non-increase and reduction of military spending would be an integral part of the general efforts aimed at achieving this objective.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states express their readiness to make, together with the NATO member-countries, reciprocal effots to seek realistic solutions on a mutually acceptable basis, that would make it possible to overcome the difficulties that may arise in the examination of the question of the non-increase and reduction of military spending. They call on the NATO member-states to act in the same spirit.

In addition to the proposals contained in the Prague Declaration and the Moscow Statement, the Warsaw Treaty member-states propose the following possible steps on the road to resolving the question of reducing military spending:

-- Implementation, on the basis of reciprocal example, of a small token single reduction of the military budgets of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-states (with each state itself determining the size of the cut, with a subsequent freezing of those budgets for about three years; this proposal is designed to facilitate the passage over to more drastic cuts in military budgets through subsequent negotiations;

-- A simultaneous cut, as a first step, in the military budgets of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-states, possessing nuclear weapons, by a pre-agreed general figure; the concrete size of the cut for each of these countries must be determined as a share of the agreed figure in proportion to the gross national products;

-- A reduction in the military budgets of the corresponding Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-states in connection with implementing concrete measures of disarmament which could be worked out in the course of disarmament negotiations (upon attainment of the relevant agreements, each of the participants in particular disarmament talks would name the size of the cut in his country's military budget);

-- A reciprocally agreed establishment of maximum ceilings for military budgets below the existing levels.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states are also prepared to study proposals on other measures regarding the non-increase and reduction in military spending.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states proceed from the assumption that agreements on cuts in military spending must be carried out in a manner that would give to all the participants in the agreements in question confidence in their implementation.

To achieve concrete agreements, it is necessary to bend maximum efforts, to pursue talks in a businesslike manner and in a positive spirit, to implement steps conducive t to the establishment of a favourable atmosphere for their progress, and not to take any actions capable of complicating them. A positive role could be played by reciprocal restraint with respect to military spending, as well as other similar measures on the basis of reciprocity.

The idea is that these talks will be held with the direct participation of all the countries participating in either of the two alliances. The Warsaw Treaty member-states proceed from the assumption that the talks will begin as soon as possible. They propose holding prpeparatory consultations with the same composition of participants at a working level to agree on the aims, date and venue of the talks, as well as on the level of participation, etc. The date and venue of the preparatory consultations could be agreed through diplomatic channels.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states consider that the proposed talks, if held, would contribute to improving the political climate in Europe and worldwide, and meet the vital aspirations of the peoples concerned over the steady deterioration of the international situation and the intensification of the arms race.

We express the hope that a positive reply to this proposal will be received as soon as possible.

LETTERS ON NUCLEAR ARMS ISSUES ANSWERED

LD031731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] As usual on Saturdays, we have replies to listeners' questions on the international situation. At the microphone is political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio, Vladimir Tsvetov:

Many of your letters touch on the question of the undertaking not to be first to use nuclear weapons. Listeners want to know why the Soviet Union has taken such pledge, while the United States has not. Some letters express the view that the Soviet Union ought, perhaps, to undertake not to use nuclear weapons at all. They also say that it is scarcely possible to trust the United States, even if [brief break in reception] of nuclear weapons. And, finally, one letter suggests using force against the United States, since they are sabotaging all peace initiatives.

We've been asked these questions by Comrade Petukhov, of Engels, Sarkis Grigoriyevich (?Dzhandzhikyan) of Baku, and Nina Ivanovna (?Opulskaya) of Moscow.

In his speech to the voters, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said that the vital interests of all mankind, and the responsibility of the leaders of states to the present and future generations, demand that relations between the nuclear powers should conform to certain norms. Among those norms Comrade Chernenko mentioned the undertaking not to use nuclear weapons first.

If the United States responds to the new initiative by the USSR and begins to subject its relations with the other nuclear powers to certain norms, then realistic conditions will be created for both sides to lower their present high levels of nuclear armament. In other words, it will be possible to make a start on nuclear disarmament. But so far, the United States has shown no desire to disarm.

On the contrary, the U.S. has been striving to upset in its own favor the present nuclear balance, so as to obtain an advantage over the Soviet Union. And that advantage consists in the capability of making such a powerful strike against the other side that it would be unable to recover. It is clear that such a strike would be most effective if inflicted by surprise. That is why the United States has been unwilling to take upon itself an obligation not to use nuclear weapons first.

In such a situation, the USSR obviously cannot bind itself to an undertaking not to use nuclear weapons in any case as this would untie the hands of the aggressor, who would begin to count on impunity and would more lightly embark on a nuclear war.

It's true, as listeners say in their letters, that the Washington authorities are breaking many of the international and American-Soviet agreements signed by previous presidents. Some time ago, our press published a memorandum from the Soviet Embassy in Washington which enumerated these violations. But that is not in any way an argument for giving up our efforts to achieve agreements with the United States that would be based on equality and equal security and, consequently, would make it possible to improve Soviet-American relations and ease international tension.

It has to be borne in mind that the breaking of agreements arouses a negative reaction among the international and American public and the Washington authorities are finding it more and more difficult to ignore that reaction.

As for using force against the United States, this would contradict all our ideological, political and moral principles. Soviet power was born with the word peace. With that word, the Soviet Union has traveled the whole road of its 66-year history. It is precisely the consistent policy of peace that is being pursued by our country that has given the Continent of Europe, where both world wars began, 40 years of life without armed conflict.

In his speech to the electors, Comrade Chernenko said that the very difficulty of the situation obliges us to double and triple our efforts to implement a policy of peace and international cooperation. The first of the norms of relations between the nuclear powers mentioned by Comrade Chernenko was this: to regard averting nuclear war as the main objective of foreign policy; not to allow situations fraught with the danger of nuclear conflict to arise, and, if such danger does arise, to carry out urgent consultations to prevent a nuclear conflagration from flaring up.

STRENGTHENING OF SOCIALIST, PRC TIES EXPECTED

LD051742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have generated a broad response in socialist countries. Here is political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have given ample food for thought for those people who deal with questions of international politics -- mainly because the speech by Comrade Chernenko and those by other Soviet leaders contained many ideas aimed at making international relations healthier and shifting them to a calmer course. It is characteristic that the dominant theme of all the speeches by Soviet leaders, insofar as international affairs were concerned, was their great attention to questions connected with strengthening and developing the socialist community and reciprocal links with all socialist countries.

Mutual relations with socialist states remain the priority factor in Soviet foreign policy. This is not just an expression, but a practical course that is also connected with the multiplying of political contacts between socialist countries and with their joint actions in the international arena.

I think that you, comrades, have noticed the very clear statement made by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko concerning the solidarity of the Soviet Union with socialist Cuba. It is a perfectly understandable and clear statement that is probably also easily deciphered by those at whom it is addressed.

Mutual relations between socialist countries are also becoming richer in the economic sphere, and the experience that has already been accumulated in the development of socialist economic integration is clearly going to be considerably enriched and developed in the nearest future.

Our ties with the socialist states are also becoming more plentiful in such a vitally important sphere as ideology -- and these spiritual contacts are, of course, helping us to know better the experience of each other, to use this experience, and to jointly oppose the ideological allies of our economy.

The USSR speaks forth in favor of even, good-neighborly and full-blooded mutual relations with all socialist countries -- yes, with all. And in this respect, the world now rather widely comments upon statements by Soviet leaders concerning Sino-Soviet relations. The obvious readiness of the USSR for full normalization of these relations [words indistinct] not only the peoples of the socialist countries, but international affairs, international politics, and international security will also benefit.

SOCIALIST FAR EAST TRUST-BUILDING PROPOSALS NOTED

OW060523 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Mulatov commentary: "The Significance of Concerted Action by Socialist Countries To Deal With the Threat of War"]

[Text] The Soviet Union firmly stands for peaceful coexistence among countries of different social system. Our country resolutely opposes the idea of having a nuclear arms race and military confrontation to solve the question of superiority between socialism and capitalism.

In recent years, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward concrete and feasible proposals on the consolidation of peace with regard to all important issues. The proposals touch upon an important matter -- a freeze and then reduction of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, followed by the reduction of nuclear arms of other countries. They also concern the norm in relations between the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact and the capitalist countries in the NATO military bloc.

For instance, the socialist countries have proposed that the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries sign a treaty of mutual non-use of force in order to maintain peaceful relations. The Soviet Union has made a proposal on the enhancement of trust in the Far East. Mongolia has suggested that the Asian-Pacific countries sign a treaty of mutual non-aggression and mutual non-use of force among themselves. These proposed treaties are very imperative.

As everyone knows, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed ways to eliminate tension on the Korean peninsula. Vietnam has made a proposal on strengthening peace in Southeast Asia. These proposals, plus many others, are very important and are supported by the Soviet Union.

It merits our attention that the U.S. ruling clique has turned a deaf ear to the constructive peace proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The present U.S. Administration adopts a power stragety towards the socialist world. The U.S. strategy of expanding its nuclear potential is an adventurist strategy which will get nowhere and is extremely dangerous to the people of all countries.

The imperialists know clearly the might of the socialist countries' solidarity. They also know that it would be hard for them to contend with the Soviet Union and China on the international stage if the two largest socialist countries in the world cooperated with each other. Therefore, imperialist politicians spare no effort to limit the international influence of socialist countries. As Comrade Chernenko pointed out during his meeting with the electorate, imperialist politicians are attempting to weaken solidarity among socialist countries and shake the foundations of the socialist system wherever they think they can count on success.

Under the present complex international conditions, the significance of normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is inestimable; therefore, the Soviet Union stands for raising the level of contacts to the extent acceptable to both sides. Facts show that the positive progress in Soviet-Chinese relations is conducive to the improvement of the situation in both countries and the whole world.

INTERNATIONAL MEDIA VIEW CHERNENKO SPEECH

PM052051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "A Leninist Course"]

[Text] 3 Mar -- The speech delivered by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to an election meeting of voters in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses has been received by the broad world public with enormous interest. The Soviet leader has scarcely finished his speech before the major world agencies began to summarize the speech's main proposals under the heading "most important", "stop press," and "newsflash". The leading foreign radio and television companies interrupted their current transmissions to broadcast reports from Moscow in special late news bulletins. The first newspaper commentaries noted that K.U. Chernenko's speech convincingly shows that the improvement of the Soviet people's life, the maintenance of peace, and the securing of the socialist motherland's security will continue to be the ultimate aim of all the work of the CPSU and Soviet Government. Many observers give a high assessment to the specific program for reducing international tension which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary set out and particularly to the proposal that relations among the powers possessing nuclear weapons should be subject to definite norms corresponding to the vital interests of all mankind.

"It was an exceptionally important speech," Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. "The CPSU Central Committee general secretary developed and validated the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy strategy at the contemporary stage, gave an assessment of the USSR's development in the period since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, and formulated the current practical tasks of socialist building. He again confirmed the immutability of the USSR's policy in the area of ensuring the security of the land of the soviets and the whole socialist community."

The election campaign in the Soviet Union, to which K.U. Chernenko's speech served as worthy conclusion, was living testimony to the unshakeable unity of the party and the people, ADN's (GDR) correspondent reported from Moscow. It is in the party's traditions to always conduct open, honest talk with the masses. It is this Leninist approach which formed the basis of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's election speech.

"Following an Undeviating Leninist Course," "The People and the Party Are one," "Safeguarding Peace Above All Else," "For Peace and the Motherland's Happiness," and "A New Vivid Expression of Socialist Democracy" are the headlines under which Bulgarian newspapers are publishing the full text of the Soviet leader's speech.

"Although the complexity of the international situation has forced the USSR to divert quite considerable resources to strengthen the country's security, the Soviet leadership has not even contemplated cutting back on its social programs," Czechoslovak television commented. "Four-fifths of national income in the period since the last elections to the land of the soviets' supreme legislative body have been directed toward enhancing the people's well-being. Soviet people's real incomes have risen and the funds from which the resources for education, health care and pension payments are derived have become more ample. These constitute real gains of real socialism."

"In speaking about plans for the future one must not forget one simple truth: To live better one must work better," that is the leitmotive of the domestic policy section of K.U. Chernenko's speech, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes.

The essence of Soviet economic experiments, Yugoslavia's TANJUG states, is to give greater rights to enterprises, increase their responsibility, and free them from excessive central tutelage. Verification by experience will enable the transition to be made from the stage of searching to confident movement forward.

Mongolia's MONTSAME draws attention to the paramount significance which K.U. Chernenko's speech attaches to observing the Leninist principle of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic work. Building socialism and improving it means not only constructing modern enterprises and improving the land, villages, and cities. Transforming people's living conditions requires at the same time that everything be done for their ideological and moral edification.

Moscow has again states that those who are fond of military adventures will not be able to catch the USSR unawares and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike, Japan's KYODO News Service reports. Concluding the election campaign on the eve of the 4 March elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet leader, K.U. Chernenko, stated that the country was being forced to give the most serious attention to strengthening its defense, Soviet people wish arms to be reduced on both sides, and not built up.

In the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's opinion, it is the complexity of the present situation which makes it incumbent that one doubles and trebles one's efforts in pursuit of a policy of peace and international cooperation, French television news noted. Having given a guarantee of security to the USSR's allies, K.U. Chernenko emphasized that "In present conditions it is especially important to strengthen the socialist countries' solidarity." He also stated that enhancing socialism's role in international life could, of course, promote the normalization of relations with the PRC. The Soviet Union has been a consistent supporter of such normalization.

France's L'HUMANITE writes that "If the United States wishes its appeals for 'dialogue' to be taken seriously, Washington must take specific steps. As the Soviet leader correctly pointed out, the United States could, for example, ratify the treaties limiting underground testing of nuclear weapons and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, embark on an agreement renouncing the militarization of space, and adopt the proposal to freeze American and Soviet armaments. The achievement of accords on these issues would be the beginning of a real breakthrough in Soviet-American relations and indeed in the whole international situation."

"Moscow's opinion is that improvement in East-West relations depends on whether the United States follows up Reagan's peace-loving rhetoric with concrete actions," Britain's THE TIMES states.

"Despite all the complexity of the present situation," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, "The CPSU Central Committee general secretary advocated further developing international cooperation and stressed that the roots of detente run deep." FRG radio reported in a late news bulletin that "Speaking to voters in one of the capital's constituencies, K.U. Chernenko expressed the hope that it will eventually be possible to turn the course of events again in the direction of peace, the limitation of the arms race, and the development of international cooperation."

General Secretary K.U. Chernenko, American's UPI reported, sharply criticized the Washington Administration and questioned its peace-making statements and calls for dialogue, pointing out that attention had been drawn throughout the world to the sharp contradictions between these statements and everything that the present U.S. Administration had said and done and is continuing to do in its relations with the USSR.

THE NEW YORK TIMES carries its Moscow correspondent's report on the front page. "K. U. Chernenko," the newspaper reports, "has called on the United States to take actions which would signify the beginning of a real breakthrough in Soviet-American relations. The Soviet leader's speech indicates that the main thrusts of Moscow's policy remain unchanged."

A commentator for the American television company NBC observed that after calling on Washington to back up its assurances of good intentions by real actions, the Soviet leader pointed out that the U.S. Administration has many opportunities for demonstrating its love of peace. At the same time, he stated that Moscow has always sought mutually acceptable, practical resolutions of specific questions on behalf of peace.

REACTION TO CHERNENKO ADDRESS HIGHLIGHTED

LD022313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 2 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov -- announcer-read report]

[Text] A few hours have passed since the pre-election meeting of voters with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate-deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, ended in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow. This pre-election meeting and Comrade Chernenko's speech at it were relayed by Soviet television centers in various countries of the world.

Reports and commentaries by the news agencies, and the evening editions of the newspapers cover in detail the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, quoting those passages in the speech devoted to international questions. In Moscow it has again been stated that no lover of military adventures will succeed in catching the USSR unprepared, and no potential aggressor can hope to escape a crushing counterstrike, reports the Japanese agency KYODO TSUSHIN. Ending the election campaign on the eve of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet to be held on 4 March, the Soviet leader stated that, although his country is compelled to devote the most serious attention to strengthening defense; the Soviet people do not want an arms buildup, but an arms-reduction on both sides. In the view of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the very complexity of the present international situation makes it necessary to double or treble efforts to pursue a policy of peace and cooperation, a French television news announcer noted.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the general secretary, the U.S. agency UP reports, made sharp criticisms of Reagan, questioning his peaceful-sounding statements and appeals for dialogue, pointing out that throughout the world it was noticed how sharply all that the present U.S. Administration has done and is continuing to do in its relations with the USSR contradict these statements. The vital interests of all mankind, the responsibility of state leaders to present and future generations demand, Comrade Chernenko said, that relations between states having nuclear weapons be subject to certain norms.

The mass media abroad enumerate these norms, formulated in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: to regard the prevention of nuclear war as the main aim of one's foreign policy, to renounce nuclear-war propaganda in any form, whether for global war or limited war, to adopt a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons, in no circumstances to use nuclear arms against nonnuclear countries on whose territory there are no nuclear weapons, not to permit the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form and on the principle of equal security, to seek the step by step reduction of nuclear arms until they are completely eliminated in all their forms.

In his speech to the voters, Comrade Chernenko voiced the hope that in the end the course of events would successfully be turned in the direction of peace, the limitation of nuclear arms, and the development of international cooperation.

USSR ENVOY AT CDE CITES CHERNENKO SPEECH

LD052023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] At a plenary session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, a speech was made today by special emissary Grinevskiy, the head of the Soviet Union's delegation. He drew the attention of the participants in the Stockholm forum to the important assessments of the situation in Europe and the world as a whole that were contained in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech to the voters and to Soviet initiatives directed towards the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and the consolidation of peace. These initiatives, the Soviet representative declared, have direct bearing on the Stockholm forum's work. Would it not facilitate the strengthening of trust and security if the nuclear powers participating in the Stockholm conference followed the Soviet Union's example and undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Such a commitment would be one of the accepted norms of relations between nuclear powers. Konstantin Ustinovich referred to this. It would significantly influence the European climate, and the world climate as well. If there is no first nuclear strike, there will be no subsequent ones: There will be no nuclear war at all.

WEST 'HINDERING IN EVERY WAY' CDE PROGRESS

LD052354 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2114 GMT 3 Mar 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by political observer, Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The Stockholm conference on measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament in Europe continues. However, the reports coming from Stockholm indicate that the United States and its NATO allies -- who before the opening of the conference were generous with words about their desire to contribute to its success -- are hindering in every way the progress in the work of that forum. The essential discord between the positions of the socialist countries and the NATO countries is due to the fact that Washington and its allies are trying to avoid discussion of the cardinal issues that determine whether it will be possible to create an atmosphere of trust necessary for solving the contentious problems. They are trying to reduce everything to problems which, while still important, are to a large degree technical in nature.

At the same time the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries insist that the conference should focus on the most cardinal issues. It is the view of the socialist countries that as a condition for conducting talks on measures to strengthen confidence and security, it is first of all necessary to achieve an understanding, primarily between the USSR and the United States, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Also the states taking part in the conference should pledge not to use force to settle conflicts. This would be a substantial pre-condition, after which other measures could follow.

However, it is these questions that the representatives of the Western powers are trying to avoid discussing. In so doing, they are trying to move away from the solution to major significant issues, and focus attention instead on more or less insignificant and secondary problems. This includes extending the pledge of countries participating in the Helsinki Accord on giving preliminary notification of military exercises and improving the regulations covering the invitation of military observers to such exercises.

Well, it is not disputed that the achievement of agreement on these problems would be useful. However, such steps, which are insignificant really, cannot radically improve the situation in Europe. The attempts by the Western powers to move away at the Stockholm conference from discussing the cardinal issues -- the solution to which would help create an atmosphere of trust in the international arena -- is creating obstacles to the work of the Stockholm conference.

NATO USE OF BORNHOLM COUNTER TO USSR ACCORD

PM051220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel G. Zakharov article under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "What Is NATO Seeking on Bornholm?"]

[Text] According to Danish newspaper reports the Danish island of Bornholm situated in the southwest Baltic, has again become the target of the NATO command's close attention. Land-based [bazovoy] prowler aircraft of the U.S. and FRG navies arrived on the island recently. The Danish Defense Ministry claimed that these planes are attracted by research in the Baltic aimed at collecting information on currents, temperature, salinity, and meteorological and biological data. All this is apparently necessary to ensure navigation. And the island serves the planes solely as a support base for research.

These statements sound unconvincing if you consider that the so-called "scientific" research is being conducted by warplanes, and that the gathering of information, as the Danish press notes, may be being carried out in the interests of the NATO countries' antisubmarine warfare forces. It is not without a sense of disquiet that Danish public circles are asking why it was necessary to use the Bornholm airfield when the aforesaid planes' range makes it possible for them to operate from airfields located even at a considerable distance from the Baltic.

It is not hard to see that the island, where a ramified system of radar stations has already been set up and where there is an ELINT post, an airfield, and a good harbor, is attracting the close attention of NATO strategists. The impression is forming that plans are being hatched to turn this part of Danish territory into a forward military base close to the borders of the Warsaw Pact states.

A number of Danish press organs could not fail to note that the provocative fuss over the island of Bornholm is a blatant violation of the accords existing between Denmark and the USSR. As is well known, the Soviet Army liberated the island from the German fascist occupiers in May 1945. In March 1946 the USSR people's commissar of foreign affairs and the head of the Danish mission in Moscow exchanged letters with regard to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Bornholm. The Soviet Union expressed a readiness to recall its troops from the island "if Denmark is in a position to occupy the island with its own troops and establish its own administration on Bornholm without any participation by foreign troops and foreign administrators." And an accord was reached on this basis. The withdrawal of Soviet units from Bornholm was thus carried out on condition that no foreign troops be deployed on the island.

It would seem that everything is crystal clear. Moreoever, Danish Prime Minister P. Schluter, speaking in the Folketing (parliament) in January of the need for progress along the road of disarmament, strengthening security, and expanding European cooperation, noted that all this must come about "in an atmosphere of respect for existing accords." However, in practice we see something else -- a retreat from the aforesaid Soviet-Danish accord on Bornholm. One wonders: Does not the presence of NATO military aricraft on Bornholm signify the island's utilization for the strictly military purposes of the aggressive NATO bloc? Does this not signify also the undermining of Denmark's well-known base and nuclear policy which stipulated no deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime?

NATO AIR EXERCISES OVER BRITAIN CRITICIZED

LD052024 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 5 Mar 84

["NATO's 'Dangerous Games'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The NATO military is building up quantitatively and qualitatively the proportions of its military preparations. Practically the whole of Western Europe has now been hit by the fever of NATO's ground, air and naval exercises. Thus, the first exercises in the new year of 1984 were NATO naval exercises in the Atlantic. And then NATO had naval exercises off Scotland's shores "with due account for the experience that the British fleet got during the Falkland war".

North Norway and the North Atlantic became these days the venue of other big exercises "Avalanche Express" and "Team Work". Three-day NATO air exercises over the British Isles have begun today. Tens of thousands of officers and men, hundreds of battleships, planes, helicopters and other combat eqhipment are involved in all these military "games" of NATO.

The proportions of the NATO military preparations prompt the question: What are the aims pursued by this provocative and rough demonstration of force? Some of the NATO exercises are held in areas adjacent to frontiers of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which provides evidence of their extremely dangerous character.

The demonstration of "muscles", the sabre-rattling by NATO cannot but be regarded in direct connection with the sharply stepped-up policy of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism, with the policy of outright militarism and claims for world domination by the present administration of the United States. The NATO ring-leaders stake on a heightened military confrontation, escalation of war hysteria and psychosis in order to justify the turning of Western Europe, contrary to the will of its peoples, into a launch-pad for American Pershing and cruise missiles aimed at the USSR and its allies.

The NATO's "play in muscles" also pursues another aim -- to poison the atmosphere of confidence in the relations between countries. Incessant NATO military spectacles are also a gross subversive act against peace. They provide evidence of the real cost of the calls for "consolidation of confidence" made by some Western leaders.

By clanging caterpillars of tanks and roaring motors of war planes the NATO ring-leaders shall not muffle the great response that was caused in the world by the Soviet peace initiatives, called upon to promote a real lessening in military confrontation, elimination of the climate of mistrust and establishment of the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The danger of the policy of heightening of tension, which is conducted by the Washington administration and NATO, become increasingly more obvious. It calls for envigoration of the forces of self-preservation of mankind. Millions of people want peace and tranquility, they turn down the policy of "cold war" and adventurism.

UNESCO OFFICIAL DENIES DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION

LD052049 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Paris March 5 TASS -- Another attempt to cast a slur on UNESCO's prestige has been made by adversaries of that international organisation.

This time they spread rumour that the UNESCO Secretariat is now allegedly destroying various administrative and financial documents of the organisation. Such allegations came following last week's exchange of letters between UNESCO's Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow and U.S. Congressman James Scheuer, who had arrived in the French capital. As is known, announcing the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO as of December 31 of this year, the U.S. Administration displeased with UNESCO's activity in favour of international cooperation was specifically justifying its step by "shortcomings" in the use of the organisation's funds.

A statement of UNESCO Deputy Director General Henri Lopes circulated here today refutes allegations about any cases of documents' destruction. It is also pointed out in the statement that the consent of UNESCO's director general to a possible checking by the USA is nothing more than the application of the principle according to which any UNESCO member-state might obtain complete information on the functioning of the UNESCO Secretariat. This principle is absolutely incompatible with any action that would pursue the aim of distorting possible investigation, Henri Lopes pointed out.

U.S. 'MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN' AGAINST UN CITED

LD041718 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 4 TASS -- (From TASS correspondent) The United States should "dose out" the amount of payments to the United Nations organisation, depending on the "behaviour" of U.N. member states. Such a cynical demand has been put forward by Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations.

Speaking at hearings in one of the subcommittees of the Senate Appropriations Committee, this figure of the Reagan administration, who is notorious for her anti-communism and imperial disregard for other peoples, recommended that the law makers, before providing funds to the world body, thoroughly study how U.N. member states vote. Kirkpatrick did not conceal that Washington intends to resort to financial blackmail because the United States finds itself increasingly often in political isolation at the United Nations.

The fury of the White House is aroused, for example, by the fact that the Palestinian people's interests that have been trampled by the Israeli invaders and by their trans-oceanic patrons are now "one of the main items" on the agenda of the U.N. session, and Tel Aviv's piracy in Lebanon is being strongly condemned. UNESCO's criticism of Israel's aggressive course is known to have become one of the causes of the U.S. decision to withdraw from that U.N. agency.

The malicious campaign launched by the Reagan administration against the community of nations is explained by the fact that the USA is now unable to rudely dictate its will to other countries as it used to do previously. Washington's policy is deeply hostile to the interests of an overwhelming majority of states and this cannot but find reflection in the stand of U.N. member-states on many international problems.

It is noteworthy that at hearings in Congress Kirkpatrick lamented that, unlike the USSR, the United States, she said, does not have strong positions at the United Nations. The cause of that is simple: the Soviet Union undeviatingly observes the basic principles of the U.N. Charter and first of all the principles of non-interference in the affairs of other states, non-use of force, and solution of contentious questions by peaceful means whereas the USA has long been flagrantly violating these principles.

E. BLOC IPU OFFICIALS CONFER IN HANOI

PM011707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Consultations in Hanoi"]

[Text] A routine consultative meeting of leaders of parliamentary groups from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia -- members of the international nongovernmental organization the IPU -- has been held in Hanoi in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity, and unity.

The press release adopted by the meeting participants notes that main attention at the Hanoi consultations was devoted to a discussion of topical questions of the IPU's activity in the light of the forthcoming 71st IPU Conference in Geneva this April. The leaders of the socialist countries' parliamentary groups sharply criticized the decisions of the 1983 Seoul Conference, which were taken unilaterally in the absence of the socialist and many nonaligned countries and which contravene the spirit and traditions of this international organization. The responsibility for this, as the press release points out, lies with those forces inside and outside the IPU which strive to distract the organization's attention from the most important problems of our time and have a hostile attitude to the cause of peace and detente.

In the present complex international situation the achievement of a lasting, reliable, and stable peace is the prime and most pressing demand of all the peoples and all humanity. The IPU, which is one of the oldest of international organizations and encompasses parliamentary groups from almost 100 countries on all continents, is capable of making a definite contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace, disarmament, and mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples and to ensuring peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The parliamentary groups of the socialist states that are IPU members invariably devote due attention to the noble tasks of strengthening peace and international cooperation. The fraternal countries' active, purposeful, and coordinated line on these burning issues of our time is common knowledge. It is determined by the very essence of the new social system, in which nobody is interested in preparing for war.

In the interests of mutually advantageous cooperation among states belonging to different social systems, in order to resolve all international disputes via serious, equal, and constructive talks, and for the purpose of reducing international tension and creating an atmosphere of trust in the world all opportunities and all levers, including an international organization such as the IPU, must be utilized.

DEUTSCHE WELLE 'POISONING AIRWAVES' ABOUT EAST

PM011118 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[S. Bulantsev article under the rubric "Laughable": "A Falsehood Is Launched on the 'Welle'"]

[Text] A recent broadcast by Deutsche Welle made me recall an old anecdote. You remember, two friends meet: "Is it true that you won a Zhiguli in a lottery"? "Yes, but it wasn't a Zhiguli, it was R100. And it wasn't in a lottery, but at the races. And it wasn't win but lose. And anyway it wasn't me, but my brother-in-law."

Let me explain the analogy.

It is well known that the common invention of bourgeois propaganda that supposedly "those crafty Russians" are threatening the West as a whole and each inhabitant of the "free world" individually has long set Western inhabitants' teeth on edge. Experiencing a kind of crisis, the Deutsche Welle editorial office apparently decided: "And why not fabricate a threat from Moscow against...East Europe?" Simpletons will supposedly believe this nonsense because it departs from the familiar stereotype. And indeed, if Moscow is threatening its allies, what about West Europe?! This is what Deutsche Welle broadcasts: The inhabitants of Budapest, Berlin, Warsaw, and Prague have stopped eating and sleeping. And for cause: It seems that the Hungarians are being prevented or are about to be prevented from carrying out economic reform, the Germans from implementing economic policy, while someone wants the Poles to drown in the quagmire of crisis and the Czechs and Slovaks to be punished simply as a warning. Who is this villain? Moscow. This same which -- if we are to believe the Deutsche Wells radio slander -- is deploying its new missile systems in East Europe against the will of those countries' peoples.

And to continue in the same anecdotal spirit.

There is no denying that the bosses of Deutsche Welle very much want to insist that the same conflicts as are tearing the Western community apart today have arisen within the socialist community! Suffice it to say that all kinds of "wars" and conflicts continue there every single day. The United States, for example, has raised its hackles against West Europe with the bayonets of bank interest rates and is at the same time waging a "steel war." Japan has been besieging the United States for a long time now in an "automobile war." And indeed the battles continue unabated within the Common Market: the "wine war" between Italy and France is being waged to the death, while British warships threatened perfectly seriously to scuttle Danish fishing trawlers during the notorious "cod war."

These facts need no proof. Nor does the fact that the socialist community has been spared trade and economic "wars," because relations in that community are determined not by the wolfish laws of competition, but by concern for the common good and the interests of each individually and all together. This fact gives the spiteful critics of the air no rest. They would like the political and economic harmony which typifies relations between the fraternal socialist countries to replace the confusion and open hostility of the capitalist market. And so Deutsche Welle passes off what it desires as the real situation, poisoning the airwaves with falsehoods.

As far as missiles are concerned (or to put it more accurately, U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles), their deployment on the European Continent has indeed caused a storm of protest from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Ocean and from the European shores of the Atlantic to the eastern borders of West Europe. These demonstrations have assumed a really mass popular scale, and there are few indifferent people left. It is clear to every objective observer today that the Pershings and Tomahawks have appeared in Europe against the will of the European peoples, while the USSR's actions are countermeasures in pursuit of defensive aims.

And so it has turned out just as in the anecdote: the "Welle" seems to be broadcasting correctly. But the story is taking place not in East but in West Europe. And certain countries -- Western ones again! -- do not simply fear each other but are also waging large-scale trade and economic battles. And it is not the timid protests of individuals but the mighty voice of millions of West Europeans united in the ranks of enemies of the arms race which are sounding against the threat of thermonuclear apocalypse.

As for the rest, everything seems to be correct...

W. SAHARA NOT TO ATTEND OAU MINISTERIAL FORUM

PM021142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "On the Eve of the Session"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The delegation from the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) will not be taking part in the latest, 40th session of the OAU Council of Ministers, which is to open in Addis Ababa on 27 February.

This was announced by SDAR Foreign Minister Hakim Ibrahim, who had come to the Ethiopian capital to present a personal message from the leader of the Polisario Front [Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Harma and Rio de Oro] to OAU President Mengistu Haile Mariam. As is well known, the admission of the SDAR to the OAU provoked keen debate and disagreement among the African countries' delegations. An implacable stance was assumed by the Kingdom of Morocco, which lays claim to part of SDAR territory and has unleashed military operations against it. This position plays into the hands of the United States, which has long dreamed of splitting the OAU.

One of the main documents adopted at the last OAU summit session was a resolution on Western Sahara envisaging the achievement of a negotiated accord between the opposing sides and the holding of a peaceful and just refendum under the aegis of the United Nations and the OAU. A special committee of representatives of the OAU countries was even established to implement this plan. However, its attempts to settle the conflict were torpedoed by Morocco. Not wishing to again be a bone of contention among the OAU countries, the SDAR Government voluntarily refused to participate in the sittings of the OAU Council of Ministers session.

U.S., USSR MILITARY SPENDING CONTRASTED

LD060019 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpt] We present another program in the series "Let's Talk It Over". Contributing to this edition are analysts Vladimir Gurevich and Viktor Semenov:

[Unidentified announcer] The subject of this program is military expenditures, which have now reached such a level in the world that human intellect doesn't seem to comprehend them. Indeed, how much is hundreds of millions, or billions. or trillions of dollars? The figures appear an abstraction, yet this abstraction is having an increasingly greater impact on people's lives. It involves both the production of means of destruction and the increasing danger of another world war, and, besides, the arms race is affecting more and more the economic situation. So the first question is about the social and economic effects of the arms race, and here's the opinion of Viktor Semenov:

[Semenov] The answer would be too obvious. The arms race harms both the economy and the social program and the faster it goes on the greater the damage. But there's another opnion current in the West to the effect that military spending is a good impetus for the economy. In the United States, for instance, the Pentagon promises that its program for arms modernization would create about 1,500,000 new jobs and would thus ease unemployment.

[Announcer] This is a kind of paradox: The production of the means of destruction giving a section of society the means of existence. Vladimir Gurevich?

[Gurevich] This is indeed so in the West. In fact, the arms business constitutes the chief source of enrichment for a small but influential group of Western society. This is perhaps the basic cause of the arms race.

[Announcer] It's known that defense appropriations in the Soviet budget are much less. This year they absorb 4.7 percent and amount to an equivalent of 15,000 million pounds sterling [as heard]. The Soviet defense budget was the same last year.

Now, these official figures are put to doubt in the West. It's often asked how, given so modest defense spending, the Soviet Union had been able to remain on a par with the United States militarily. Can this be explained? And here's Viktor Semenov to explain.

[Semenov] In 1979, when Cyrus Vance was secretary of state, he said in Florida that the United States was spending on arms one-fourth more than the Soviet Union plus the other Warsaw Treaty countries. On the other hand, Washington has been accusing the Soviet Union of massing up military expenditure. It claims that the Soviet defense budget has been growing at an annual rate of 4 percent for the past 20-odd years. If this were so, the Soviet Union would now be spending almost 70 percent of its budget on defense, but this would be physically impossible because the state budget in the Soviet Union provides nearly all capital investments and finances public education, health care, and other social needs. Even in 1942, when the Soviet Union was the hardest pressed ever, with Hitler's armies reaching Stalingrad, it designated 59 percent of its budget for the war effort.

[Announcer] Let's get back to the present, and it looks certain that the Soviet Union spends strikingly less on defense than the United States does. Vladimir Gurevich:

[Gurevich] It does indeed, and there are several reasons for this: The main reason, in my opinion, is the difference between the Soviet and American military doctrines. Being defensive, the Soviet doctrine provides for certain economies. It's the attacker who always has to spend more. As for the United States, it has established a great many military bases thousands of miles from its shores, it has deployed one-third of its nuclear arsenal outside its national territory. There are American military facilities in 114 countries. Sure enough a military network of this size requires mammoth funding. The Soviet Union does not have such bases on foreign territory.

[Announcer] And there are other reasons. For instance the same kind of weapon costs much more in the United States than in the Soviet Union. Western munitions corporations are well known to offer their products at exorbitant prices and their rate of profit is much higher than with companies engaged in civilian production. Here in the Soviet Union the Defense Ministry buys the material and all other things on a planned basis and at stable prices. Nobody in this country has any stake in the defense industry getting any special profits. Besides, fuel and raw materials for the defense industry cost much less in the Soviet Union than in the United States because their prices in this country are far lower than on the world market. Finally, the American military budget is swollen by inflation, which the Soviet Union doesn't have. All things considered, it should be clear why the Soviet defense budget is more stable and so much smaller than the American one. Nevertheless, the defense industry in the Soviet Union takes away much of the material and manpower resources, and though the Soviet defense budget is smaller than the American it would be enough to build almost 2 million new homes a year, or a city the size of Moscow.

[Semenov] You can say that again. We in the Soviet would, indeed, have no problem finding better application for what we now have to spend on defense. Even in theoretical terms, arms production in this country cannot provide any impetus for the economy, nor does it contribute to the employment situation. In fact, it makes it worse, since we experience labor shortages while there is enough work cut out for everyone. Should all the defense factories be shut down in the Soviet Union all the workers would be offered new jobs right away. Many vacancies in the civilian industry would be filled and output would grow. In short we would stand to gain from a reduction in defense spending in every possible way.

[Announcer] But isn't there a military-industrial complex, or at least some people, to benefit from arms production in this country?

[Semenov] There are none. This is not only due to our political or ideological principles, but to our social and economic system. Nobody in the Soviet Union profits from defense orders, let alone makes super profits, and there are no munition shareholders. That's why the axing of defense spending would benefit the country as a whole without damaging anyone in particular, and we are trying to get the defense industry to contribute as much as it can to building up the civilian sector of the economy. Thus, the Soviet Army builders are putting up many civilian projects, and at the beginning of the seventies 42 percent of the defense industry output comprised civilian products. At the beginning of the eightees the managers of the defense industry were instructed to step up the production of consumer items and to allocate greater resources to develop new technologies for civilian industries.

[Announcer] With the world now experiencing another spiral of the arms race, what can be the possible effects of it on the Soviet social and economic programs? Viktor Semenov gives the following explanation:

[Semenov] Washington hopes that the Soviet Union will not be able to keep up with the arms race and that its economy will be undermined. Two years ago a secret Pentagon document came to light, known as the Weinberger directive. It called for creating the greatest possible burden for the Soviet economy. Well, they really can create some extra problems for us, and we'll have to cope with them. But it is wrong for the United States to hope that it will benefit from this race, or at least suffer less damage. This is an illusion, it is more likely that things will turn out the other way around. In the sixties and seventies the Soviet Union reached strategic parity with the United States, and all this time our economy developed twice as fast than the American economy. Now the United States is having to slash social programs while we are launching new such projects, so there are no reasons to believe the present round of the military competition can change anything in the West's favor.

[Announcer] The United States is trying hard to make its allies contribute more to the arms race.

[Semenov] Quite expectedly. The Americans would like their allies to put more weight militarily, and in recent years NATO's European countries have indeed increased their military budgets considerably. But this is also a matter of competing in civilian production. Though Washington is advertizing arms manufacturing as a stimulus for the economy, there is general awareness that the militarization of the economy makes it less competitive. The United States feels this itself; it could not help resenting the fact that until recently Japan had a small military budget and was able to make its goods increasingly competitive -- and quite quickly at that. By the way Japan has been a fine example of how much a little military budget means for the economy, but now it seems to allow itself to be drawn into the arms race, too.

[Announcer] To sum up, there are important social and economic, as well as political, stimuli for easing tension. A halt to the arms race and subsequent disarmament could bring about quite some change economically, couldn't they?

[Gurevich] Very much so. Accordingly, in 1973 the Soviet Union proposed at the United Nations that the permanent member countries of the Security Council chip 10 percent off their military budgets and use part of the freed resources to help the developing countries. Last year the leaders of socialist countries meeting in Moscow called on the NATO states to freeze military allocations as of this year and later to reduce them on a reciprocal basis, and use what is left to cope with social and economic problems. On the eve of this vear the Soviet finance minister, Vasiliy Garbuzov, said the proposal still held.

[Announcer] And let us hope it will meet with a positive response before long.

U.S. URGED TO BACK PEACEFUL WORDS WITH DEEDS

LD051802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Reports from various countries clearly reflect the broad response evoked throughout the world to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's preelection speech. Statements by statesmen and public figures of many countries and commentaries by leading observers especially note that in the present tense situation, the Soviet leader proposed a whole range of positive initiatives directed toward normalizing international relations and improving the political climate on the planet. This concerns, first and foremost, relations between the powers which possess nuclear weapons.

It is understood that the leaders of these states bear special responsibility both to present and future generations. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko proposed that relations between the nuclear powers should be subject to certain norms.

First of all, naturally, one should regard the prevention of a nuclear war as the main goal of foreign policy. That is precisely the basis of our country's foreign policy course. I would like to recall that the Soviet proposal for the banning and destruction of all types of atomic weapons has long since been on the agenda at the United Nations and at the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Our proposals for the complete liberation of Europe from atomic weapons, both medium-range and tactical, remain in force. But, of course, it is necessary to utterly renounce the propaganda of nuclear war. In the USSR, as is known, propaganda of any war is forbidden by the Constitution.

A commitment by the nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would have exceptionally great significance. If there is no first nuclear strike, then there will be no second, retaliatory one. I recall that back in 1982, our country unilaterally made this commitment. And, of course, it would have to be established that nuclear weapons should on no account be used against those countries which do not have such weapons on their territories. The creation of nuclear-free zones should also be encouraged. The USSR has already supported the idea of such zones in the north and center of Europe, in the Balkans, and in Central America. It is necessary in general to prevent nuclear weapons from creeping over the world, and even more to stop them being put in space.

And, of course, it is necessary to strive consistently, persistently, and step by step, on the basis of equal security, to reduce nuclear weapons right up to their complete liquidation. The USSR has already placed all these principles into the basis of its policy. As Comrade Chernenko has now stated, we are prepared to come to an understanding at any time with the other nuclear powers on the joint recognition of such norms and to make them obligatory.

Recently, the U.S. Administration has also started to make peaceful sounding statements. Washington has a good opportunity to prove its love for peace with specific deeds.

SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT IN U.S. EYED

LD052329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpts] Hello there, comrades. Washington: The speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to voters remains at the focus of attention of the American press. Most attention is being riveted to the foreign policy section of the speech. The American news media note that the principal part of the section deals directly with Soviet-American relations. Observers are expressing the view that the Soviet leader not only called for a change for the better in relations between the USSR and United States, but also set out a specific program of realistic actions.

The theme of the Soviet Union's willingness to find mutually acceptable, honest, practical ways of resolving topical issues is the main thread running through reactions to the foreign policy section of Comrade Chernenko's speech. The Reagan administration has been presented with a quite specific and precise program of action. It is now up to the U.S. Administration whether Soviet-American relations will be taken out of the impasse they are in or Washington will continue to try and get away with empty talk, avoiding concrete action.

When you look at foreign reactions and commentaries on the Soviet Union's foreign policy, what the progressive press stresses about Comrade Chernenko's speech is noteworthy. So many armaments have been stockpiled that a mutual freeze on American and Soviet nuclear armaments would not create the slightest threat to the security of either side. So what is the trouble? Why are ruling circles of the United States and NATO so afraid of freezing nuclear and other weapons at existing levels? The fact is that the ruling circles of the United States and NATO are not the capitalist class as a whole, as was the case at one time, but first and foremost magnates of the military-industrial nuclear missile business. Their profits are created by extortionate taxes. They live off the arms race, which is financed by taxation.

I would add in passing that before World War II all the taxes levied on the working man in the United States represented 2 and 1/2 months' pay, while now the Washington administration takes 5 months' pay from the American working people. That is how the owners of the military corporations grow fat.

The latter demand that a flow of dollars pour into their safes constantly, so to speak. If the level of nuclear armaments is frozen, the production of new nuclear bombs and missiles would be halted, would it not? That would mean, for instance, that the General Dynamics Corporation would be deprived of $11 billion and Boeing, which makes money on cruise missiles, of $4 billion. For the sake of their profits, the military corporations force the press and television to lie about the threat to the United States, even though, as Comrade Chernenko recalled, the United States already has so many weapons that a freeze could not create the slightest threat to the U.S. security.

As you know, the Soviet Union is a proponent of renouncing the militarization of space. However, as was reported from Washington today, the intention there is to earmark $26 billion to create a space weapon using laser beams or elementary particles. U.S. military corporations have been given the long-term job of studying the possibilities for creating weapons that can snatch [as heard] flying objects in space.

But not everyone in the United States makes fortunes out of the arms race, and not everyone is a militarist. There is even a national movement to freeze nuclear armaments in the United States. It was reported today that in the TRIBUNE newspaper [not further identified] the coordinator of the movement declared that the idea of a freeze is supported by around 80 percent of Americans. It is also interesting that, in his view, an increasing number of Americans have started assessing politicians from this angle: Are they for the arms race or for a freeze? It is also a well-known fact that a number of public organizations in the United States have organized a coalition of voters for a freeze in 1984. They are now waging a broad campaign throughout America to encourage people to vote only for U.S. congressmen who favor a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

Here is an example in this area: A meeting of Democratic Party activists has been held in the State of Maine, at which contenders for the U.S. Presidency Mondale and Hart presented themselves. According to reports, Hart relies on volunteers, who collected and spent $25,000 for the event. Hart himself spent another $20,000. Mondale, on the other hand, enjoys the support of the state's main party machine. He has 50 paid workers in the state, and he said himself that he spent $404,000 -- that is 10 times as much -- here.

There is another Democratic Party contender: John Glenn, the former astronaut. He did not take part in the meeting. He is concentrating his efforts in the southern states. Although Mondale spent 10 times as many dollars in Maine, Hart again, for the second time, beat Mondale. Hart polled 50 percent of the votes in participants in the meeting and Mondale just 43. What is Hart's attitude to the idea of a freeze?

Senator Hart is a consistent advocate of a change in the course of U.S. foreign policy. It was reported today that in an interview with the ABC television company he declared: The principle task of the present day is to halt the crazy nuclear arms race and reverse it. Nuclear disarmament is necessary to ensure the survival of the whole of humanity. Those are the words of Hart, contender for the U.S. Presidency.

U.S. SEEN DECEIVING PUBLIC TO INCREASE CW FUNDS

PM011654 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exposure of Fabrications"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Feb -- THE WASHINGTON POST has published an article by S. Hormats, former director of the U.S. Army's chemical arms program. The author is sharply critical of the Reagan administration for its latest wave of provocative accusations charging the Soviet Union with "using" chemical weapons in Southeast Asia. Hormats draws the conclusion that the White House is deliberately deceiving Congress and the country's public opinion so as to fuel anti-Soviet hysteria. As is known, this is being done for the purpose of getting Congress to allocate the necessary funds to develop the chemical weapons production program in 1985.

Hormats specifically dwelt on the U.S. Administration's allegations concerning the "use of yellow rain" in the Lao villages of Khmongs. As is known, their "evidence," as well as an analysis of the soil and leaves from the environs of their villages, formed the basis of the Reagan administration's report. The author points out that, according to CIA data, a mycotoxin was "found" in samples taken in those villages, which consists of 10-15 houses. Proceeding from the CIA's estimate, it would take at least 3,000 metric tons of so-called "yellow rain" to destroy one such village. It would require 30,000 chemical shells or 8,000 metric tons of chemcial bombs to deliver such a quantity of toxins. These CIA assertions, he writes, are simply ridiculous: It is hard to believe that such a quantity of weapons would be used to destroy some 15 houses. The article points out that the description of the nature of the combat operations, which the CIA supposedly obtained during questioning of that village's inhabitants, does not correspond to a single one of the known types of chemical or biological weapons. It is all a fabrication, to which both the CIA and the Reagan administration are resorting.

Nevertheless, Hormats writes, the Senate had enough of this "evidence" to rubberstamp a resolution censuring the Soviet Union. It would be better for the United States if the Senate revised that resolution and switched its attention to another question: Has Congress not been misled and, if so, then by whom? -- S. Hormats points out.

EFFECTS OF NEVADA UNDERGROUND TESTS SCORED

LD051323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Another underground test of a nuclear device has been carried out at a nuclear testing ground in the State of Nevada. A U.S. Energy Department spokesman officially stated that its power was 150 kilotons, which is 11 times as much as the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. This time the underground test, under the codename (Tartugas), had no tragic consequences, as was the case 2 weeks ago. Then, at the Rainer Mesa testing grounds in Nevada after the underground test of a nuclear device the ground collapsed and people fell into the crater created. Some of them were taken to the hospital seriously injured.

Many tragic events took place since the first atomic mushroom grew in Nevada's skies. The first to suffer were the sheepbreeders who lived in this area. The merciless diagnosis -- leukemia -- became a very frequent one regarding the inhabitants of the region close to the testing grounds. In the seventies the repott that 220,000 U.S. servicemen took part in maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of nuclear explosions became publicly known. They were, in fact, used as guinea pigs. The organizers of this criminal action placed soldiers at different distances from the epicenter of the explosion in order to study the effects of radiation on the human body. However, the events taking place at the Nevada testing grounds are not a threat to the state's population alone. The testing ground is testing new nuclear devices, carrying out the course fraught with catastrophe for the whole of mankind.

The accident at the Rainer Mesa testing grounds, in particular, raises the question on fulfillment by the United States of the treaties on underground nuclear tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful means, which the U.S. side signed but did not ratify. The seismic tremors after the explosion reached 4.5 points on the Richter scale. And this could mean only that the power of the explosion was several times higher than the 20 kilotons announced.

There has been much talk on love of peace in Washington during the latest period but these words are not supported by deeds.

Comrade Chernenko, speaking on 2 March, raised the question of U.S. ratification of the treaty on limiting underground nuclear tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and on completing work on the agreement on a full and comprehensive ban of nuclear tests. But the United States is avoiding the answer.

TERRORISTS 'PROTECTED' BY U.S. UNDERMINE TIES

LD052011 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

In Washington they continue heightening the atmosphere of fear and hysterics, spreading fables on a possibility of an "attack from terrorists" on the U.S. capital. American special services and police are working hard looking for "terrorists from abroad" who, they say, threaten American democracy and are nearly going to attack the White House.

Well, maybe in the United States there is really danger that comes from terrorists? This danger, it is true, comes not from some mythical "terrorists from abroad" but from Zionist, anti-Cuban and the like terroristic organisations which act in the United States and which have support of the American authorities. Their actions are directed against embassies and representations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the United States, and also against progressive American organisations and leaders.

In the last week of February this year, terrorists, protected by Washington, committed two heinous anti-Soviet actions. These were explosions at the Soviet dwelling building in New York which, as good luck would have it, did not involve human losses. These are programs and the intimidation campaign that were arranged by Zionist thugs in a New York suburb with full connivance on the part of the official authorities. This time their target were American citizens and organisations that champion development of mutually advantageous cultural exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union. In neither case the criminals were made answerable. In the United States it has long become a tradition -- sluggishness is displayed by the authorities, including police, towards real but not imaginary terrorists.

These actions are far from the only, and there is every indication not the last actions of terroristic groupings which entrenched themselves in the United States and which act with connivance on the part of the authorities. Criminals staged explosions and fired at buildings of representations of socialist countries in the United States. They committed killings, are responsible for persecution and intimidation of foreign representatives working in the United States, provocative hooligan gatherings of anti-Soviet direction. It should be noted that the number of terroristic and other hostile acts against institutions of socialist countries and their personnel largely increased when the U.S. Administration started kindling anti-Soviet hysteria in the country. The American authorities practically undertake nothing despite numerous demands that measures be taken to prevent such actions and punish the criminals. At a time when in Washington they stage cheap spectacles, involving special services, Army and police, preparing to "repel the attack" of mythical terrorists, real bandits undertake actually with the permission of the authorities terroristic acts aimed at further complication and undermining of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

LICHENSTEIN DEPARTURE FROM UN MISSION REPORTED

LD031756 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0721 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] New York, 3 Mar (TASS) -- The American mission at the United Nations has issued a statement that C. Lichenstein, the U.S. deputy permanent representative at this international organization, has left office.

This "diplomat", in carrying out the will of official Washington, has on more than one occasion launched into crude attacks on the community of nations and has even stated that those members of the United Nations who do not agree with the U.S. position on various international problems can "clear out" of the United States. From now on he will be working for "Heritage Foundation", an ultraconservative "brains trust" of the Reagan administration which is well known for its unbridled attacks on the United Nations.

But the nature of Lichenstein's work will not change with his new place of work. As before, it will be aimed at undermining the efforts of the community of nations to safeguard peace and international security, and at working out all kinds of possible "recommendations" for the White House, which tries to dictate its conditions to the whole world.

Nor does Lichenstein's departure mean any "change" in official Washington's attitude to the United Nations. The Reagan administration, irritated by the fact that the overwhelming majority of the member-countries of the international community resolutely reject U.S. policy on all key issues, will continue to conduct a campaign to discredit that organization, resorting to threats and blackmail in its attempts to impose its will on sovereign states.

It is not known yet who will succeed Lichenstein. But it is already clear that, according to established practice, whoever it is will have to possess a quality which is extremely vital to official Washington, that of open hostility to the tasks and objectives of the United Nations.

ZHANG AIPING, PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT U.S.

LD051224 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 5 TASS -- A Chinese military delegation is currently on a visit here. According to press reports, talks held with Pentagon officials and businessmen centre around the questions of preparing for the forthcoming visit to the United States by Zhang Aiping, China's defence minister. The visit is scheduled for June this year. Under discussion are also problems of American arms deliveries to China.

WAN LI VIEWS USSR EXHIBIT, GU MU MEETS PITOVRANOV

LD052033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Wan Li, vice premier of the PRC State Council, Politburo member, and member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and Song Ping, member of the State Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, have visited the Soviet pavillion at the international exhibition of medical equipment taking place in Beijing in which the USSR is taking part.

Speaking on the occasion of USSR Day at the exhibition, Zheng Hongye, deputy chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said that Chinese specialists have gained an opportunity to become more closely acquainted with the a hievements of Soviet medicine. The exhibition is positively contributing to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and developing trade between the PRC and the USSR, he added.

Gu Mu, member of the PRC State Council, received Comrade Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Presidium Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who is in Beijing in connection with the exhibition, and Comrade Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC. During the conversation that took place Gu Mu noted that there are great opportunities for the development of coopration between the two countries in the area of the economy, trade, science, and technology.

NEPOTISM 'WIDESPREAD' AMONG PRC OFFICIALS

LD052357 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2114 GMT 3 Mar 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by political observer, Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The PRC newspaper RENMIN RIBAO printed a report on the investigation of a serious case in Guizhou Province. Apparently a number of highly placed administration workers in the province on their retirement decided to pass on their posts to their own children. When this was refused, they decided not to retire at all. The paper reports that such phenomena are quite widespread in China.

GROMYKO, DPRK AMBASSADOR DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD061217 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong at his request.

During the talk held in a warm and friendly atmosphere the sides discussed questions connected with a further development and consolidation of Soviet-Korean relations, as well as some other problems of mutual interest.

INTERVENTION IN KOREAN AFFAIRS 'ACIDLY DENOUNCED'

SK030702 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK's SPA Standing Committee, acidly denounced the imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of Korea. He made a speech at a Pyongyang meeting held to mark the 65th anniversary of the Korean people's uprising against the colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists. Comrade Yang Hyong-sop noted that the attempt to fabricate a triangular military alliance linking Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul is particularly dangerous to Asia.

USSR-DPRK PROTOCOL ON TRADE SIGNED IN MOSCOW

SK021246 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The trade volume between the Soviet Union and the DPRK will increase by 30 percent this year as compared with last year. A protocol in this regard was signed in Moscow yesterday. The Soviet Union ships machinery and equipment to the DPRK and (?is supplied) (?nonferrous metal), rolled products, and people's consumer goods from it.

USSR OFFICIAL ON FISHING COOPERATION WITH DPRK

PM051451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Aleksandr Nikitovich Gulchenko, USSR deputy minister of the fish industry, by T. Shkolnikova: "On a Mutual Basis" -- place and date not specified]

[Text] Fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK today takes in many national economic sectors. Partnership in the area of fishing occupies an important place in the development and strengthening of economic ties between our two countries. Aleksandr Nikitovich Gulchenko, USSR deputy miniter of the fish industry and chief of the Soviet side on the Soviet-Korean Fishing Commission, describes what has been done in this sphere and the avenues of joint work.

[Gulchenko] Above all I would like to emphasize that the northwest part of the Pacific Ocean, where Soviet and Korean fishermen successfully engage in catching fish and obtaining other marine products, is one of the richest regions of the world's oceans. Its flora and fauna are unusually diverse. Making rational and careful use of the oceans' riches through joint efforts is a very important task for today.

Our relations with the DPRK in the area of fishing are governed by an agreement signed in 1974. However, the first contacts were established considerably earlier, in the fifties. The USSR directly participated in creating a virtually new sector of the DPRK national economy -- the fish industry.

Following the American aggression of 1950-1953, there was not a single undamaged ship left in North Korea, practically all shore-based enterprises and depots were destroyed, and there were not enough skilled specialists capable of immediately starting to organize a fish industry. It was in these complex conditions that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries came to the DPRK's aid. Between 1954 and 1956 the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, as a first step, handed over various fishing vessels to the Korean side free of charge. In 1957, with Soviet assistance, the DPRK's largest fish-processing combine and fish cannery was constructed and commissioned. At the same time, national cadres for the DPRK fish industry were being trained in our country's educational establishments and assistance was provided in creating scientific research establishments.

On my trips to the DPRK, I have familiarized myself with the state of affairs in the area of fishing. It has been agreeable to see how the Korean people have not only restored from the ruins the enterprises of the formerly only semiorganized fish industry but have virtually recreated a modern industrial sector, and throughout these years we Soviet people have provided truly fraternal help to them.

Today we are equal partners. Our joint commission sessions examine practically every question connected with organizing our mutual trade and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. On the Korean side, the commission is headed by Comrade Kwang Pong-nok, vice chairman of the DPRK Fisheries Committee.

Each year sessions sum up the results of work, examine questions which have newly arisen, and confirm cooperation plans. We attach great significance to precisely determining the state of the stocks in the northwest part of the Pacific Ocean where our fishermen ply their trade. One should add that Soviet and Korean scientists invariably take part in the session work. These are staffers of the USSR Institute of the Fish Industry and Oceanography of the Pacific Ocean and the DPRK Eastern Sea Institute. Fishing can be organized on a rational basis only when concrete scientific data are available.

Each side annually fixes a catch quota in its regions and lays down other conditions -- the number and types of ships, the length of the fishing season, permitted fishing gear, the allocation of an overall quota for certain kinds of fish, and so forth. In accordance with these agreements, Korean ships work in the maritime regions adjoining the USSR's coastline and Soviet ships operate in the Korean fishing zone.

The commission devotes considerable attention to improving cooperation and the conditions of our mutual fishing. The Korean side meets us halfway in resolving problems which our fishermen sometimes encounter. I ought to say that the zone which we have been allocated off the DPRK's eastern seaboard is highly specific. There we carry out fishing for pilchards and Alaska pollock. The pilchard is a migratory fish and the catches greatly depend on the weather. As for the Alaska pollock, that fish species forms dense shoals only near the coast, in the shelf zone. And outside its limits, where our ships operate, the pollock shoals are rare. So this year, in order that our fishing in this zone can be more effective, the Korean side has given us the opportunity to carry out fishing by means of more powerful trawlers than were previously used.

We for our part also do a great deal to improve the Korean fishermen's working conditions. For a number of years now we have, by agreement, supplied North Korean fishing vessels with fuel, and not only in Soviet ports or in the joint fishing regions, but far out at sea.

The Soviet people are now engaged in resolving a major economic and social task -- they are fulfilling the Food Program. And the fish sector occupies a significant place in its implementation. Right now we produce more than one-fifth of the world's edible fish products. The indicators are good, but there is still more that has to be done. New targets have also been outlined for the DPRK fish industry. In particular, the decisions of the Sixth Workers Party of Korea Congress envisage increasing fish catches to 5 million metric tons in the eighties. The mutually beneficial partnership between our two countries should help to resolve more efficiently the tasks of providing our peoples with fish products. I should like to wish the fishermen of the USSR and the DPRK successful cooperation and bumper catches.

NODONG SIMMUN DEPLORES U. S. MILITARY 'PROVOCATION'

PM021027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Fueling Tension"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb -- The buildup of U.S. military forces in South Korea and Washington's overt acts of provocation against the DPRK are an open challenge to the Korean people and to all the progressive public of the planet. This is pointed out in an editorial article published in NODONG SIMMUN, the organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee.

The siting of nuclear weapons and delivery systems in southern Korea, the plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles there, and the large-scale U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers now being held all lead to a further worsening of tension in the region and create the danger of military conflict.

The paramount condition for a peaceful resolution of the Korean question and the ensuring of reliable peace and security in the region is the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea.

FURTHER DENUNCIATION OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' CITED

SK030847 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The policy of the U.S. Administration to stress the formation of the aggressive military alliance involving Tokyo and Seoul is aggravating the situation in the Far East and is intensifying the threat to peace and security. This was pointed out by the statement issued by the National Council of the Communist Party of India [CPI] in connection with the large-scale "Team Spirit-84" military exercises being staged by the United States, Japan [as heard], and South Korea. The statement stressed that such an act is aimed at putting pressure on the DPRK and at threatening the people of the Republic.

The statement expressed support for the DPRK's new proposal for holding talks to ensure a durable peace in this part of the world and to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

USSR DELEGATE TO ICAO SESSION ON KAL FLIGHT

SK030805 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Facts clearly show that the South Korean passenger plane which was shot down in Soviet territorial airspace was carrying out an espionage mission for the United States. Soviet delegate (Lezhenkov) made that statement at a council meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO].

The ICAO council, which is in session in Montreal, Canada, is now discussing the report on the incident of 1 September 1983 drawn up by Western experts. The Soviet delegate said that the report is based on distorted data and, at some points, on openly counterfeited documents. It is Washington's excuse for the provocative action committed in the airspace against the Soviet Union.

Soviet delegate (Lezhenkov) stressed that the United States has constantly committed espionage flights in the air near the Soviet border. It has been reported on many occasions that the United States has used passenger planes of other countries for this purpose and this has brought fatal danger to the lives of the crew and passengers.

AUCCTU SECRETARY RECEIVES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

PM011449 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Feb 84 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] A meeting was held 28 February between L.A. Zemlyannikova, secretary of the AUCCTU, and (K. Zardykhan), secretary of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, who was in Moscow.

The talk, which passed in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere, discussed topical questions of the educational and mass cultural work of USSR and Mongolian trade unions and the further development of their cooperation in this field.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE 'NEW STEP' IN BLOCKADE PLANS

LD060952 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] March 6 TASS -- The first guided-missile submarine, Nadashio, was handed over to the Japanese navy at the Mitsubishi Jukogyo shipyard in Kobe today. The vessel will be armed with American anti-ship Harpoon rockets, capable of hitting targets at a distance of 110 kilometres. The local press assesses the launching of the missile-carrying submarine as a new step in preparing the Japanese navy for a blockade of international straits in the Far East and the 1,000-mile zone, on which Washington insists.

USTINOV CONTINUING OFFICIAL VISIT IN INDIA

Makes Arrival Statement

PM061301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Second Edition

[TASS report: "On An Official Visit"]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 March -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the USSR, arrived in New Delhi today fon an official visit at the invitation of the Indian Government. He is accompanied by Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, Deputy Defense Minister and Commander in Chief of the Navy; Deputy Defense Minister General of the Army Vitaliy Shabanov, deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhroneyev, First Deputy Chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and other Soviet military leaders.

At Delhi's Palam airport, bedecked with state flags of the Soviet Union and India, Dmitriy Ustinov and his delegation were welcomed by India's Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman, chiefs of staffs of the armed services, and representatives of the Indian Army Command. The welcoming party included USSR Vasiliy Rykov, ambassador to India, and Sayid Nurul Hasan, India's ambassador to the USSR.

Addressing newsmen at the airport, Dmitriy Ustinov said: I am very glad to be once again with my comrades in your remarkable country, in its capital, Delhi. I convey most heartfelt regards to the people of friendly India on behalf of the Soviet people, our leadership, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other comrades. We also extend regards and best wishes, above all, from Konstantin Chernenko and all our leadership, to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

First of all, I would like to express profound gratitude to Indian Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman for the cordial welcome. The exchange of visits between statesmen of the Soviet Union and India has become an integral part of all-round Soviet-Indian relations, playing a great role in strengthening friendship, confidence and mutual understanding. The recent meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and Indira Gandhi made an important contribution to this noble cause.

Soviet-Indian relations encompass virtually all major spheres of Soviet and Indian life. They graphically demonstrate how fruitful and durable cooperation can be between countries with different social systems if goodwill and respect for the interests of one another are displayed.

We are profoundly satisfied with the successful development of friendly relations with India, which serve the national interests of our countries, the cause of preserving peace and international security. We hope that our new meetings and conversations with Indian friends will further promote friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India and between their armed forces.

India's Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman, who spoke next, told newsmen that relations between India and the Soviet Union are comprehensive, making meetings at this high level necessary. The current visit by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov underlines the importance attached to developing our mutual friendship and cooperation.

The Soviet visitor today paid tribute to the memory of the outstanding fighters for India's independence Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Dmitriy Ustinov laid wreaths at their memorials Rajghat and Shantivana, and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On the same day, Dmitriy Ustinov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman. During the conversations they discussed issues of mutual interest. The meetings and conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Speaks at Dinner

PM061252 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report entitled, "On an Official Visit," reporting on a speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, at a dinner given in his honor by India's Defense Minister Venkataraman in Delhi on 5 March]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 March -- Allow me to express sincere gratitude to the Indian Government for the invitation to visit your beautiful country again and for the warm welcome and friendly attention shown to our delegation. We take this as an expression of the fine sentiments of the great Indian people for the Soviet people and as a manifestation of the sincere friendship which unites our countries. Soviet-Indian friendly relations are yielding increasingly impressive results with every passing year. Earlier we could speak of India's individual industrial projects as symbols of our cooperation whereas now dozens of them have been built, are under construction, or are being designed. A month ago our countries marked the 25th jubilee of the commissioning of the Bhilai steel mill. It was one of the first Soviet-Indian cooperative projects in the establishment of a powerful national industry in the Republic of India.

At present cooperation between the USSR and India covers many spheres of material and spiritual life of our peoples -- economic, scientific, technical, and others. The time is not far off when a space flight of a joint Soviet-Indian crew will be made. Another facet of close friendly relations between our countries and peoples will vividly manifest itself in this very important scientific and technical experiment. The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has been and remains the fruitful basis of the Soviet Union's good relations with the Republic of India. It serves the interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples and helps the cause of preserving and consolidating peace.

India's positive role in the international arena and its contribution to the development of the Non-aligned Movement and to the struggle for peace and disarmament are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. Today, at this anxious time for all mankind, this struggle is particularly important.

The aggressive imperialist circles, without heeding the interests of other states, seek to ensure dominant positions in the world for themselves. They speed up the arms build-up and heighten tension in various parts of the world. The U.S. military sow death and destruction in Lebanon and trample the sovereignty and independence of the peoples of other countries. The U.S. ruling circles conduct an undeclared war against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, and a campaign of blackmail and threats against Cuba, overtly support the aggression of the Republic of South Africa agianst Angola, have staged a direct aggression agianst the small independent state -- Grenada -- and occupy it. Those circles have now set about creating new first-strike nuclear missiles. The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe is one of the elements of that suicidal strategy. Militarism, hostility, and military hysteria are exported together with those missiles. As a result, the world is pushed more and more closely to a nuclear abyss.

The Soviet Union's stand on the growth of the nuclear threat to mankind has been clearly set out in speeches by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as in the resolution passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet in December last year. While taking proper measures to protect the security of the USSR and of its allies, we at the same time do not consider the present dangerous situation irreversible. This is why our thoughts and aspirations are directed towards securing a decisive change for the better in the international situation, towards removing the threat of nuclear war and towards preserving peace on earth not only for the present generation but for future ones as well. This was again emphasized in the election speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is with these thoughts that the Soviet Union is participating in the Stockholm Conference in Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe. We shall strive to secure that it contribute substantially to the improvement of international relations and promote an end to the arms race and the prevention of nuclear war.

The current militarization of a number of South Asian countries -- including those in the neighbourhood of peace-loving India -- by Washington and the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean area, where a network of military bases is being created and where the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" is being stationed, can only arouse legitimate concern.

The Soviet Union understands the Indian Government's striving in these conditions to strengthen the country's defense capacity with a view to upholding the freedom and independence of the Indian people. Soviet-Indian cooperation in the military field serves to increase India's defense capacity. We want to see friendly India be a strong, nonaligned, independent state actively struggling to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Today, on the first day of our stay on India's hospitable soil, we were given the opportunity to exchange opinions with Indian leaders in a friendly and frank atmosphere on questions of interest to both sides and to discuss the state of and prospects for our cooperation in various spheres, including the military sphere. We hope that this exchange of opinions will serve the cause of further developing and consolidating friendly relations between our peoples and armies. In conclusion, D.F. Ustinov wished the Indian people and the republic's leaders great success, and expressed confidence that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will continue to serve the cause of peace throughout the world.

Venkataraman Dinner Speech

LD052047 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 5 TASS -- Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India is multifaceted and cooperation in the defence sector is an important component of it, said Ramaswamy Venkataraman, India's minister of defence, at the dinner hosted by him in honour of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR, who is on an official visit here. The silver jubilee celebrations last month of the commissioning of the Bhilai steel plant have highlighted an entire era of fruitful and productive relations in the economic sector. Our cultural and scientific interaction has also grown over the years.

Indo-Soviet friendship has come to be regarded rightly as a bulwark of peace in today's strife-torn world. We are acutely aware of the growing dangers of a nuclear holocaust and are particularly concerned that the world seems to be moving inexorably towards such a disaster, with the uncreating accretion to nuclear arsenals and the collapse of the conventional boundaries of war.

I should like to stress the efforts made by India under the leadership of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who is the chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement, not only to contain conflicts but also to bring about nuclear disarmament. We are also aware that the sharpening of world tensions exacerbates the arms race and tends to divert our limited resources for the purpose of national defence, the minister continued. We as a developing country, therefore, have a vested interest in peace. A related development of our times which is a cause for great concern, is the widening gulf between the rich and the poor. The poor nations of the world continue to be denied their legitimate share in the prosperity of the rich and their right to live in dignity. This urgent problem cannot be resolved unless fundamental changes are brought about to institute an equitable new international economic order. The Non-Aligned Movement has made a substantial contribution to the political rehabilitation of the majority of mankind. Many a front, however, remains to be conquered. The battles against racial discrimination, against colonialism and its various shades, against poverty and a right to live in dignity, need to be fought and won. We look back in appreciation at the wisdom of Jawaharlal Nehru who had given the call for "a generation of peace". A visionary of great insight that he was, Nehru had realised that peace was essential for creating a world free from want and suffering. It is also indispensable for our own efforts at nation building. At international forums, our prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has repeatedly called for concerted efforts for world peace. We hope that her call for sanity and harmony between nations will be heeded.

There has been a progressive heightening of tensions in our neighbourhood and militarisation of the Indian Ocean region which is giving us cause for anxiety. We are determined to continue our efforts to diminish tensions and provide harmony in our area. We are, therefore, taking steps toward increasing cooperation in the economic and other fields. Meanwhile, we also have to take steps to ensure that legitimate requirements for our defence are met. We are grateful for the continued assistance which the Soviet Union has provided in buiding up our defence, India's minister of defence stressed.

INDIAN MINISTER CITES MEDIA TIES WITH USSR

PM021019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi -- "We are prepared to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of information," H.K.L. Bhagat, Indian minister of state for information and broadcasting, declared in conversation with S.S. Ivanko, first deputy chairman of the Novosti Press Agency Board, who is heading a delegation of the USSR UN Association. "Our countries are good friends and their friendship has stood the test of time. We are prepared to develop cooperation in the information sphere with all countries, and particularly with members of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mr Bhagat emphasized that questions on the establishment of new international information order were discussed at a recent conference in Jakarta which adopted a number of important decisions. The conference decided, in particular, to set up intergovernmental councils to develop cooperation among nonaligned countries in the sphere of radio and television broadcasting and other mass news media. A special resolution supporting UNESCO policy and condemning the U.S. decision to withdraw from that organization was adopted.

The minister noted that in their reports on the conference Western agencies presented a distorted picture of its work and depicted the conference in a hostile light.

U.S. 'TRICKERY' IN INDIAN OCEAN REGION SCORED

PM011556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 February 84 Second Edition p 5

[V. Shurygin "Rejoinder": "Contrary to the Facts"]

[Text] "Stability -- this is what the United States is seeking in South Asia" -- this is the advertisement for Washington policy offered by State Department representative Howard Schaffer who is touring the countries of the region.

It has become all the rage of late for representatives of the U.S. Administration to portray themselves as veritable angels, as champions of peace and stability. But their sweet talk is totally at odds with Washington's actions. Indeed, it is as if it were someone other than the United States fueling tension, frantically building up its military might in the Indian Ocean, and strengthening existing and setting up new military bases for the deployment of the gendarme "Rapid Deployment Force." As if it were not Washington blocking all steps aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. As if it were not the U.S. Administration arming Pakistan, thus turning it into an instrument of its imperialist policy and a bridgehead for the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Af if the recent disgraceful disclosures of U.S. special services" spying in India and involvement in the destabilization of the domestic political situation in that country had never happened. These facts are well known to the broad public in the South Asian countries. And no propaganda trickery is going to conceal the essential truth.

'WAVE' OF PAKISTAN DEMONSTRATIONS HITS U.S. TIES

PM052116 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 3

[Boris Zaytsev "Commentator's Opinion": "Wave of Discontent"]

[Text] A wave of popular demonstrations has once again swamped Pakistan. Following an appeal from the coalition of the major opposition parties belonging to the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, columns of demonstrators took to the streets of Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and other cities to demand the immediate granting of democratic rights and freedoms to the people, the release of all political prisoners, and the holding of a parliamentary general election on the basis of the 1973 Constitution.

It is significant that, in addition to demands for the democratization of public life, protest demonstrations are being held increasingly frequently under slogans calling for the American-Pakistani alliance to be broken off. U.S. imperialism, which is gambling on the Ziaul Haq regime in the realization of its expansionist policy in Asia, is chiefly to blame for the present suffering of the people's masses in Pakistan, the appeal of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy points out. Almost half the budget appropriations now go for military needs -- particularly to buy arms from the United States -- which has resulted in record growth in the balance of payments deficit. The country's foreign debts now exceed $15 billion. In exchange for military and economic aid to Islamabad Washington is creating military bases in Pakistan and turning it into a bridgehead for waging an undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan. The Ziaul Haq regime is resorting to maneuvers in an attempt to reduce the intensity of the demonstrations. Recently the head of the regime once again stated his intention to hold a parliamentary general election. However, these promises have merely provoked a new outburst of indignation in the country, where these promises have been heard since 1977.

The development of events in Pakistan demonstrates that neither assurances and promises nor the dictatorship's repression are capable of halting the nationwide movement for the country's democratization -- a movement which is growing and spreading.

LONGTIME AFGHAN TIES LAUDED ON TREATY JUBILEE

PM011206 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 28 Feb 84 in Russian First Edition p 3

[G. Musayelyan article under the rubric: "Today Is the 63d Anniversary of the Treaty on the Establishment of Friendly Relations Between the RSFSR and Afghanistan": "Sun Over the Hindu Kush"]

[Text] When you recall the most interesting things seen in Afghanistan, Kabul bathed in sunlight as though vividly painted by impressionists, the city of Balkh -- the cradle of history, the once-renowned "silk road" that Marco Polo traveled, and almond trees in blossom on the mountainsides are what spring to mind. But, above all, you recall the chief impression gained from all trips to the DRA -- the firm bonds of friendship between our countries that originated in Great October.

There is a certain point to which every monarchy can go, without detriment to itself, in national achievements and in humoring the people's interests. The Afghan rulers in 1917 were, of course, very far from the liberating ideas of the Russian revolution. But, by its powerful influence on the world, the latter created the most favorable conditions for implementing the chief task of the Afghan state -- strengthening national sovereignty -- which Soviet Russia welcomed most ardently. Relations between our countries constitute one of the most interesting pages in international politics. The West interprets them, using the old hackneyed terminology about "spheres of influence," borders between "East and West," and of course, the mythical "hand of Moscow." This is why there are good reasons for turning to the materials relating to the very first contacts between the two states. It was precisely in those years that the ideas of the complete and definitive emancipation of oppressed peoples were introduced into the practice of interstate relations. The new revolutionary Russia adopted the decree on peace, in which the Soviet Government resolutely opposed the annexation and seizure of other people's lands. It is useful for today's hypocrites in the "human rights protection" lobby to recall the words of the RSFSR Soviet of People's Commissars appeal "To all working people of Muslim Russia and the East," which sounded the revolutionary bell to the whole world: "It is impossible to remain silent now. Lose no time and cast out the ancient invaders of your land! Let them plunder your native hearths no longer! You yourselves must be masters of your country! You yourselves must order your life after your own fashion!" An epoch-making appeal! Never in the history of mankind had anybody addressed the millions of oppressed people like this. It has happened that individual philosophers and writers have shown concern for "the poor and the suffering" and that certain statesmen of the past have engaged in empty philanthropy. But, here, the government of a great revolutionary power officially declared the right "to be masters" of a country!

On V.I. Lenin's initiative the first Congress of the peoples of the East, held in Baku in September 1920, was convened. It was attended by almost 2,000 delegates, including representatives of Afghanistan. But even earlier, on 14 October 1919, there was a conversation between Valdimir Ilich and Afghan Ambassador Extraordinary Mohammad Wal Khan. This is the text: "Comrade Lenin greeted the ambassador in his study with the words: 'I am very pleased to see in the red capital of the worker-peasant government a representative of the Afghan people, who are friendly toward us and who are suffering and struggling against the imperialist yoke.'

To which the ambassador replied: 'I extend the hand of friendship to you and hope that you will help the whole of the East to liberate itself from the oppression of European imperialism...and that this hour is at hand.'

The Soviet Union helped Afghanistan lay the foundations of a modern national economy. However, as long as the monarchy existed, the people suffered the oppression of their domestic exploiters. On 27 April 1978 a national democratic revolution took place which overthrew the ruling exploiter regime in the country and transferred power to the working people. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was proclaimed, which the Soviet Union was the first to recognize.

The new government adopted and is successfully implementing a program of radical socio-economic transformations, whose ultimate goal is to build a society free of man's exploitation of man. The program envisages the elimination of feudal and semifeudal relations in the countryside and of unemployment and illiteracy, industrialization of the country, the expansion the state sector, the democratization of social life, the destruction of all forms of oppression and national differences, and the raising of the people's living standards. The government declared its dedication to the peace-loving policy of nonalignment, mutually advantageous cooperation with all states, and positive and active neutrality on the principles of peaceful coexistence. It set the task of struggling for universal disarmament, deepening the relaxation of international tension, supporting the national liberation movements, consolidating friendship and cooperation with neighbors and all peace-loving peoples, and developing and comprehensively expanding friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The Afghan people and their government thirst for peace as dry land for moisture -- something which has been specifically proved in practice on more than one occasion. But the United States and the other NATO countries are doing their utmost to halt the onward march of the Afghan caravan toward a new life. Washington continues to give extensive financial and military support to the basmaks. U.S. Under Secretary of State L. Eagleburger said bluntly that the Reagan administration has already granted over $300 million in the form of "aid to the refugee camps" on Pakistani territory. To translate this into diplomatic terms, this lavish aid was granted to the hornets' nests of Afghan basmachis, where U.S. agents train cutthroats in terrorist actions and where overseas "aid" arrives in the form of the most diverse weapons, including chemical weapons and ammunition.

But all the intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan people are doomed to failure. Today, as we celebrate the 63d anniversary of the signing of the treaty between Afghanistan and Russia, V.I. Lenin's words written back in 1919 sound truly prophetic: "The Afghan people's striving to follow the Russian example will be the best guarantee of the strength and independence of the Afghan state."

CLAIMS OF SOVIET CW USE 'BURST LIKE BUBBLES'

CIA's 'Dirty Hands' Involved

PM011059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladilen Baykov "Commentator's Column": "The Dirty Hands of the CIA"]

[Text] Kabul -- A press conference for Afghan and foreign journalists has been held in Kabul at which documents captured by servicemen of the republic's Armed Forces when routing gangs of imperialist mercenaries were presented.

The documents show that the United States is supporting and directing an undeclared war in Afghanistan.

The documents presented at the press conference prove that the U.S. special services are preparing a new act of provocation. Its aim is to "corroborate" the fabrications inspired by the CIA that Soviet-made toxic chemicals are being used in the DRA. In particular, the press conference publicized a reply message from a counterrevolutionary group operating clandestinely in Afghanistan and belonging to the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan." Confirming the receipt of a questionnaire compiled by U.S. experts, its authors are nevertheless forced to acknowledge that "...it is unusually difficult to find any toxic agents here. The fact is that there is none here." Subsequently the counterrevolutionaries point out that the toxic agents needed for the act of provocation have "already been prepared by our friends (here, read the Americans -- V.B. note)."

Washington and U.S. propaganda have already tried many times to din into Westerners the lie that "Soviet-made chemical weapons are being used in Afghanistan." Since we are discussing the use of such weapons on Afghan territiory, it is appropriate to recall that the DRA security organs did capture chemical grenades when eliminating counterrevolutionary gangs operating in Herat Province and did capture 83 mm chemical shells when eliminating gangs operating in Ghazni Province. They bear clear labels reading "Made in the USA."

Every attempt to attribute to the Soviet Union the use of chemical weapons in the DRA has failed to ignominously, and the far-fetched fabrications have burst like bubbles. In particular, after meticulous studies of samples of "contaminated" soil taken from Afghanistan, a group of UN experts set up under U.S. pressure came to the conclusion that the samples contain no traces or signs of the use of chemical weapons.

The new falsification has now been exposed. As a BAKHTAR agency statement read out at the press conference notes, the documents presented have convincingly confirmed once again that the counterrevolutionary gangs are being trained, armed, and transferred to Afghan territory for subversive and terrorist activity by U.S. imperialism. They also revealed the truth about the provocative nature of the slander campaign regarding the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in the DRA.

'Hard Facts' Implicate U.S.

PM021547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch: "Who is Using Chemical Weapons in Afghanistan?"]

[Text] Kabul -- Western and primarily U.S. information media, and also politicians -- not excluding people of the rank of the U.S. President -- who are hostile toward revolutionary Afghanistans have long been stubbornly claiming that chemical weapons are being used against basmachi detachments and even against the peaceful population in the DRA. The foreign public has repeatedly seen for itself that these fabrications are completely unfounded. Authoritative statements to this effect have been made by UN medical experts, scientists, doctors, and foreign journalists who have visited Afghanistan.

What is the reason for U.S. propaganda's perseverence in trying to impress this myth at all costs on world public consciousness? Is it not because the main organizer and inspirer of the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan -- U.S. imperialism -- is itself supplying these banned weapons to its proteges, the bandit gangs of enemies of the Afghan people?

The press conference for Afghan and foreign journalists held at the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs 27 February once again most convincingly confirmed the provocative reasons behind this slander campaign unleashed by the United States and identified the true motives of its authors.

As was stated at the press conference, two letters were seized during the DRA Armed Forces' recent operations against counterrevolutionary gains. One was sent from Pakistan to Kabul by the extreme right-wing organization Jami'at-e Eslami set up by reactionary Afghan emigres; the other was written by counterrevolutionaries from the Hezb-e Eslami organization, which is operating secretly in Kabul Province; it is a reply to the first letter. Here is the text of both documents, which is extremely eloquent and frank.

"My dear (Aziz)! Captain (Fayzullah) has been sent to you with a caravan in order to hand over to you the following weapons and munitions;

"1. 20 antitant missiles.

"2. 22 submachineguns.

"3. 5,000 submachinegun cartridges.

"4. 18 antipersonnel mines.

"5. 22 antitank mines.

"6. 40 mortar shells.

"Confirm that you have received these weapons and munitions as soon as possible. We will send you the remaining weapons and munitions in the near future.

"Dear Aziz!

"In your letter you complain about difficulties. But you are at home together with your family, while we are in a foreign land among enemies; our living conditions here are extremely difficult. We are forced to act under the direct supervision of U.S. advisers.

"A few days ago the U.S. advisers drew up a list of questions and recommended answers about the use of toxins by the Russians against the Mujahidin ('fighters for the faith' -- G.U.) in Afghanistan.

"The aforementioned toxic chemicals have been prepared here for use in order to convince world public opinion that the Russians are using these substances in Afghanistan.

"You do understand, of course, that we have no power here and do everything on the instructions of the U.S. advisers.

"For the sake of achieving our sacred aim we must endure all difficulties. With best wishes,

"Signature. 16 November 1983."

"2 December 1983.

"To the Military Committee.

"By the grace of Allah the caravan of weapons and munitions which you sent to the Kabul Province High Command, the questionnaire you mentioned, and the desired answers to the questions contained in the questionnaire have reached us safe and sound.

"In our opinion, any means may be used against the enemy, but it should be noted that it is extremely difficult for us to obtain toxins. To be frank, there are none at all here. However, we are very pleased with what our friends are preparing. But before things get started it would be good if we were briefed so that we could notify the people.

"We would also like to hear from you about the money which we sent. If you have not received it we will investigate the reasons most seriously.

"With best wishes,

"Kabul Province High Command.

"Seal. Signature."

These letters hardly need any special comment. The BAKHTAR news agency statement which was read out at the press conference notes that, as is evident from the seized documents, the undeclared war against the DRA is being waged via the CIA, the notorious U.S. espionage agency.

While the Reagan administration is trying to resurrect the myth about "Agent Orange" in Afghanistan and mislead world public opinion, U.S. imperialism has itself used chemical weapons against the Afghan people several times in violation of all international conventions. Here are some facts which were cited at the press conference.

CS-517 grenades filled with toxins were seized from counterrevolutionaries in Herat Province 3 years ago. At the beginning of last year U.S. PKT 83 mm chemical shells and M-12 tear gas canisters were seized from bandits in Ghazni Province. Two years ago dushmans poisoned the water in a women's school with toxic chemicals supplied from abroad.

Many of the journalists who attended the press conference could add to this list. Last year, for instance, I was able to talk to a basmachi, a certain (Hamza) from the (sayedudzhan) gang, which operated in Farah Province, who had been taken prisoner. He told me that a few months before their detachment was smashed, the gang's ringleader brought chemical weapons to the camp. These were cylinders 20 cm in diameter and 40 cm high. The dangerous cargo, he said, was accompanied by a fair-haired instructor who spoke Dari (one of the two main languages in Afghanistan -- G.U.) well, and English even better. There is no doubt that this was one of the "friends" referred to in the aforementioned letters. The instructor explained that the contents of the cylinders were extremely dangerous: a potent substance designed to contaminate water and air.

Such are the facts which, no matter what U.S. propagandists claim, remain hard facts. They prove incontrovertibly who in actual fact is using chemical toxins in Afghanistan.

VPA LEADERS AWARDED, SUPPORT USSR POLICY

PM020943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of High Awards"]

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Feb -- A festive ceremony has been held here to present high Soviet awards -- the Orders of the Red Banner and the Red Star -- to a group of Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] top military leaders. Among those decorated with orders for services in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples and the Armed Forces of the USSR and the SRV are: Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense; Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chief of the VPA Main Political Directorate; Colonel General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV vice minister of defense; Colonel General Le Trong Tan, VPA chief of General Staff; and other military leaders.

At the ceremony Van Tien Dung expressed on behalf of the award recipients gratitude for the high honor bestowed on them, and emphasized that these awards are an indication of the further strengthening of combat solidarity, fraternal friendship, and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. All the Vietnamese revolution's victories and the whole history of the establishment and development of the Republic's Armed Forces are inseparably linked with tremendous assistance and support from the USSR. Today, when imperialist forces headed by the United States are trying to push mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union has put forward important peace initiatives and is simultaneously taking resolute retaliatory measures to safeguard its own security, the security of its allies, and peace and security throughout the world. Vietnam's people and Armed Forces, Van Tien Dung declared, wholly support the USSR's peace initiatives and fully approve the retaliatory measures it is taking.

USSR CW 'USE' IN DRA, LAOS, PRK REBUTTED

PM051228 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Role of Disinformers"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Feb -- The U.S. State Department has again taken on the unseemly role of provocateur and disinformer. That is the only way to assess the latest fabrication published here by the U.S. foreign policy department -- a so-called "report" on the use of allegedly "Soviet-produced" chemical weapons [CW] in Afghanistan, Laos, and Kampuchea.

This collection of ridiculous stories differs little from previous State Department fabrications on this subject. Repeating the slanderous fictions fabricated by the CIA and other U.S. subversion departments, it bases its "conclusions" on rumor and the "testimony" of dubious "witnesses" of unknown provenance. This entire report is a crude lie from start to finish. Incidentally, State Department spokesmen were forced to admit at the press conference that their department does not have any "material evidence."

The absurd rumors spread by the United States of the USSR's "use" of chemical weapons have already repeatedly been refuted by competent international organizations. After repeated visits to the Afghan-Pakistani border region and Southeast Asia a group of UN specialists set up in 1980 refused to confirm the U.S. Administration's slanderous fabrications despite pressure from official Washington.

The crudely concocted frauds have also been refuted by authoritative U.S. scientists. Commenting on the State Department's current "report," M. (Mizelson), biology professor at Harvard University, stated in an interview to the AP agency that the Reagan administration "has never had any convincing data" to back up its allegations about the USSR's use of chemical weapons.

In his words, the so-called "yellow rain," which the Washington falsifiers are trying to pass off as a secret chemical weapon, is of natural origin and is basically composed of bee droppings.

LAOTIAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD022158 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 2 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A protocol concerning cooperation between the Soviet-Laotian and the Laotian-Soviet friendship societies has been signed in Vientiane.

The main substance of the protocol is the holding of a series of events dedicated to the anniversary of Great October, the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the comprehensive acquaintance of our countries' publics with the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 3d LPRP Congress. In the future the fraternal organizations will also lend support to the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and LPRP, direct their efforts towards the strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, fight to prevent nuclear war, and expose the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and reaction in Southeast Asia.

FIJI CLOSES PORTS TO SHIPS WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD041727 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo March 4 TASS -- (From TASS correspondent V. Golovnin)

The Government of Fiji has notified Washington that it will not allow U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board to enter its ports. This has been stated in an interview with the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA by Jonati Movoa, minister of foreign affairs of that small island state. He emphasized that Fiji comes out against a build-up of U.S. nuclear arsenals in the Pacific Ocean region and the provision of the U.S. Seventh Fleet operating there with cruise missilies. The minister said his country demands that an end be put to nuclear weapons' tests in the Pacific Ocean area and that Western powers' plans to dump radioactive wastes in the ocean waters be renounced. Jonati Movoa stressed that the people of Fiji firmly stand for a non-nuclear policy which is aimed at upholding the security of all the inhabitants of Oceania.

The young states of the region wage a courageous struggle against the U.S. endeavours to consolidate their humiliating position of the Pentagon's fief. The Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu have already closed their ports to U.S. ships with mass-destruction weapons on board. The Republic of Palau has declared itself to be a nuclear-free zone despite pressure from the Reagan administration which is planning to set up a big base for nuclear-powered submarines in the territory of this former U.S. colony. According to a local press report, the population of Saipan and Tinian Islands are putting up a stout resistance to the Pentagon which intends to modernise the Japanese Imperial Army's former airfields which still exist there in order to turn them into bases for operations of strategic bombers. Washington, which regards small countries with imperial contempt, tries to ignore the will of the people of Oceania by widely using means of political and financial pressure. However, the newspaper MAINICHI writes, the island states of the Pacific Ocian reject this blackmail and are unwilling to become the USA's "nuclear colonies".

NURIYEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS BELGRADE 27 FEB

PM291426 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY Federal Executive Council a Soviet delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers left Moscow for Belgrade 27 February. It comprises L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; G.K. Zhuravlev, [USSR] first deputy minister of foreign trade; and other officials. M. Drulovich, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was in the sendoff party at the airport.

The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade Airport by B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and other officials.

Meets Stojanovic, Ljubicic

LD031421 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG) -- Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Ziya Nuriyev today (Friday) talked with Secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Nikolay Stojanovic and president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia Nikola Ljubicic.

At the talks, satisfaction with successful relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries was emphasized. A wish was expressed for these relations to be promoted in all fields of cooperation. Special attention was paid to possibilities for widening Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the field of agriculture.

Signs Agriculture Protocol

LD031427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1956 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have made the first concrete step at their long-term March 1983 programme of economic and scientific-technical cooperation by signing a protocol on cooperation in the agricultural industry.

After the signing, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric assessed that the protocol affords ample possibilities for cooperation in the field of agricultural technology in particular and in that of technology in general.

Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Ziya Nuriyev, who signed the protocol for his government, pointed out that long-range cooperation in the agricultural industry was now added to what has been the two countries' very successful cooperation.

The protocol, among other things, provides for the development of an agro-industrial complex outside the Soviet city of Krasnodar. The project is to be organized by the Belgrade factory-farm (PKB) together with other Yugoslav enterprises.

Returns to Moscow

LD031842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade: The visit to Yugoslavia of the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has ended. A protocol on further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between both countries in the field of the agro-industrial complex was signed. Today the Soviet delegation returned to Moscow.

FURTHER ON RESULTS OF ZARKOVIC VISIT; COMMUNIQUE

PM021737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

["On the Visit of V. Zarkovic, Vice President of the SFRY Presidency, to the USSR" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] V. Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, paid a friendly working [delovoy] visit to the Soviet Union from 27 February through 1 March 1984 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He was accompanied by L. Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs; J. Srbovan, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; and M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

V. Zarkovic was received by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of a talk which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere an exchange of views took place on questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and also certain topical international problems. Mutual interest in further developing relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY was expressed.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The Yugoslav guests visited the Azerbaijan SSR and familiarized themselves with the Soviet Union's achievements in economic, scientific, and cultural development and other fields. Everywhere they were given a warm reception reflecting the traditional feelings of mutual respect and friendship existing between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

V. Zarkovic, L. Mojsov, J. Srbovan, and M. Drulovic had a meeting with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister. Talks were held with V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

The successful ongoing development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY was noted, and determination was expressed to continue to strengthen and expand them on the basis of the principles contained in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration, the 1956 Moscow Declaration and Statement, and other joint documents adopted as a result of top-level meetings. The sides attach great importance to the further development and expansion of ties and contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Federal Assembly and the two countries' republics, krays, and cities.

The participants in the talks made a high assessment of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which is developing comprehensively on a long-term, mutually advantageous, and stable basis. They attach great significance to the implementation of ties in the fields of culture, science, and education. The sides expressed readiness to continue to develop cooperation in these fields.

In the course of an exchange of opinions on international questions serious concern was expressed at the further dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the world and note was made of all states' growing role and responsibility in these conditions for preserving and strengthening peace and ending the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. Stress was laid on the need for international relations to return to the path of detente and for the adoption of practical measures aimed at disarmament, the elimination of the threat of war, the resolution of all disputed questions by peaceful means through serious and constructive negotiations, and the creation of a climate of trust and fruitful cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will make every effort to achieve these objectives, particularly at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The sides noted the need to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, establish a new international economic order, and begin most speedily global talks in accordance with UN decisions.

Stress was laid on the great significance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important active factor in the struggle to improve the international situation, preserve peace, strengthen security, and secure independence and equal political and economic cooperation. The Soviet and Yugoslav sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. It is their conviction that the visit will promote the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and in the interests of peace and socialism. V. Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed sincere gratitude for the warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded to him. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency V. Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, invited V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. A mutually acceptable time for the visit will be agreed later.

Chernenko Accepts Invitation

AU051144 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 1 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[Report by Filip Simonovski, NOVA MAKEDONIJA permanent correspondent in Moscow]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Feb -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation which has now already been in the Soviet Union for 3 days on a working and friendly visit, left Moscow today for Baku. In the Azerbaijan SSR, the Yugoslav guests will meet with the highest leaders of that Soviet republic and will then return home by special plane tomorrow afternoon.

The working part of the Yugoslav delegation's visit was essentially concluded this morning with the talks that Zarkovic and Mojsov held with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Expansion of Bilateral Relations

Just as yesterday's reception by Konstantin Chernenko, head of the Soviet party, and, prior to that, the talks with Zarkovic's host, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today's meeting with Gromyko in the Kremlin, too, was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which characterizes the current meetings between the high Yugoslav officials and the highest Soviet leaders. Zarkovic and Mojsov had an exhaustive exchange of views with Gromyko on bilateral relations and the international situation and in this connection stressed some of the previously noted views on the issues which were at the center of attention of the official Yugoslav-Soviet dialogue during the preceding 2 days. Summing up the results of the current visit, it is possible to single out a few key points. First, the mutually expressed desire to further develop mutual cooperation, which is built on stable foundations. This time, too, it was emphasized that the principles incorporated in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Statement are of fundamental importance for the two countries. This fact applies not only to the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural sectors, which were very highly appraised, but also to the entire complex of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

In this connection both sides stressed the need for new efforts to enrich contacts in the economic sphere involving the division of labor and production cooperation in the fields in which mutual interest for this exists, and to solve all the problems to make this possible.

New Meetings at the Highest Level

It was also noted that Yugoslav-Soviet contacts at the highest level have always represented an important element of mutual relations. It was stated that this practice should also be promoted in the future. The Soviet side renewed its invitation to the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to visit the Soviet Union. The dates of this visit, which are expected to take place this year, will be determined later. Vidoje Zarkovic invited Konstantin Chernenko to visit Yugoslavia. An identical invitation was also extended to the Yugoslav delegation's host, Vasiliy Kuznetsov. Both invitations were accepted with pleasure.

As regards the world situation on which an exhaustive exchange of views also took place, it was pointed out that the special international status of the two countries and the differences in their approaches to some international problems should not be an obstacle to developing mutual relations. The Soviet side stressed the active and authoritative role of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement, and the Yugoslav side stressed the problems that press down the nonaligned and developing countries and the need to urgently solve the crisis of the world economic system and the problem of North-South relations. All these questions will also be given their place in the joint communique which will be issued in Belgrade and Moscow tomorrow.

Continuity of Cooperation

LD022107 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The working friendly visit by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Soviet Union ended on 1 March. Our observer Yuriy Stepanov writes:

The visit was an extension of the useful practice of holding regular political dialogue at various levels between the two countries. As reported, during his visit to the Soviet Union, Vidoje Zarkovic and persons accompanying him were received by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Yugoslav delegation also had meetings with Andrey Gromyko, foreign affairs minister. Talks were held with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the practice of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the great significance of meetings at the highest level has been stressed on many occasions. Documents adopted on the results of these meetings have a great political significance and represent a reliable landmark in the development of bilateral cooperation, both in the party as well as the state sphere. The reliable basis of its advancement is strict respect for the principles and agreements achieved in the course of negotiations at the highest level. At those meetings, the approach to the solution of one problem or another which crop up at times in the practice of bilateral relations has been jointly formulated. This approach has made it possible to ensure a stable development of equitable cooperation regardless of existing differences in the forms of the political and economic organization of society as well as attitudes to some foreign political issues. It is important that the applied methods of socialist and communist construction are not pitted against one another, that mass information media present in a well-intentioned manner the internal and foreign policy of the two countries and that problems that arise, regardless of how complex they might be, are resolved constructively, in an atmosphere of mutual trust, sincerity and comradeship.

The principled line of the CPSU and of the Soviet state in developing relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and the SFRY was affirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet side has confirmed on more than one occasion its loyalty to this course. This was, among other things, stated in a entirely definitive manner in February this year during Comrades Mika Spiljak and Dragoslav Markovic's stay in Moscow. The continuity of the course aimed at expanding mutually useful Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation on the basis of joint documents and agreements was again confirmed by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 28 February in his talks with Vidoje Zarkovic. The distinguished guest from Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction about his meeting with the Soviet leader, stating that this meeting will make a significant contribution to the further development of relations between our countries in every sphere.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in February 1984, Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the success of the cause of preserving and consolidating peace depends to a high degree on the extent of the influence exerted by socialist countries on the world scene and on how much their actions would be active, consistent and coordinated. Our countries are vitally interested in peace. To this end we shall aspire to expand cooperation with all socialist countries. In turning to fraternal countries we say: In the Soviet Union you will have also in the future a reliable friend and loyal ally. This principled attitude was convincingly confirmed during the present stay in the Soviet Union by Vidoje Zarkovic and his meetings and talks with the highest-ranking Soviet party and state leaders.

In the course of an open exchange of views which took place in a comradely atmosphere, the state and prospects of Soviet-Yugoslav relations as well as topical issues of the international situation were comprehensively analyzed. The two sides stressed the firm resolve of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to advocate persistently the consolidation of peace and security of peoples. The Soviet Union pointed to the decisive role of socialist countries in the struggle for peace and against the imperialist policy of launching a thermonuclear war. The great significance of the Nonaligned Movement, as an important active factor in the struggle to improve the international situation, was also emphasized. The attention of Yugoslav comrades was drawn to the Soviet Union's specific foreign policy initiatives aimed at improving the international situation, a reducing the degree of military confrontation and at consolidating security in Europe and the whole world.

Vidoje Zarkovic stated that the Soviet Union's peaceful steps are positively assessed in Yugoslavia. In his interview with Central Television, the Yugoslav guest said: We have carefully studied and endorse all Soviet peace initiatives raised recently.

The results of Vidoje Zarkovic's visit to the Soviet Union are positively assessed in our country. On 1 March this year the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in approving the results of the talks that Comrades Chernenko, Gromyko and Kuznetsov had with Comrade Zarkovic, stressed the great significance attached in the Soviet Union to the development and deepening of comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, in the interest of consolidating peace and security of peoples, as well as of the struggle against the arms race launched by imperialism. One need not doubt, our observer writes in conclusion, that the meetings and talks held will provide a fresh impulse to strengthening and further developing the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and the SFRY, in the interest of the peoples of both countries, of peace and socialism.

'Frank' Negotiations

LD021109 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade March 2 TASS -- We held in Moscow thorough negotiations on bilateral cooperation and on problems of the international situation.

Particularly important is that we had a talk with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko. This was stated in Belgrade upon the return from the USSR by Vice President of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic. All our meetings were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and the negotiations were frank and were aimed at further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, he said.

We noted jointly with satisfaction that the extent of our cooperation reached a high level in different spheres, particularly in the economic sphere, that there are possibilities for its further expansion. The relations between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the USSR are based on the well-known principles of equality, independence, non-interference and mutual respect which were consolidated in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Declaration and Statement of 1956, other documents that were adopted in the course of meetings between top leaders of both countries. The experience has shown, and we jointly noted that, that the relations based on these principles are of a long-term character, since they ensure broad cooperation in the future.

Our negotiations have shown, said Vidoje Zarkovic, that we hold identical or similar viewpoints on the most important international questions of the struggle for peace and security. It is natural that there are also certain differences which stem from different international standing of the two countries and other circumstances. But these differences are not an obstacle to steady development of the friendly relations.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1150 GMT on 2 March transmits a correction to this report that reads as follows:

[From first paragraph, line three to second paragraph, line one reads: ...the international situation. It is particularly important that we had a meeting and a talk with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko. This was stated upon his return to Belgrade from the USSR by Vice President of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic. We had negotiations with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR A.A. Gromyko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet V.V. Kuznetsov and his colleagues. All our meetings were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and the negotiations were frank and aimed at further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

[We noted jointly... (rewording)]

Meets Azerbaijani Figures

GF021010 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Today, Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, conferred with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY; Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov warmly greeted the guests. He said: The successful development of USSR-SFRY relations constitutes a basis for consolidating friendship and broadening cooperation between the CPSU and the SFRY League of Communists, between the two countries, and between the peoples of the two countries. The workers in Azerbaijan -- particularly the residents of Baku who have fraternal ties with Sarajevo -- are making strenuous efforts in that regard.

Kyamran Bagirov briefed Zarkovic and the guests who arrived with him on the work carried out by the Azerbaijan party organization regarding the mobilization of the workers for the successful realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and those adopted by the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Referring to the importance of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in an atmosphere of [word indistinct], he said: This has displayed the unity in the policy of the party as well as the party's resolve to advance on the path laid down by Lenin.

Zarkovic said he was pleased with the visit. He said: An opportunity has been given to us to acquaint ourselves with the achievements of the Soviet peoples in socialist construction. The workers of Yugoslavia are wholeheartedly rejoicing over these achievements.

The guest said that the two countries enjoy good and sincere relations. They cherish the lofty characteristics of friendship, confidence, sincerity, and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields.

Present at the meeting were (?Terebilov, minister of justice); Mamedov and Mekhtiyev, secretaries of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Boris Aristov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Ramiz Abutalybov, chief of the foreign relations department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Rustam-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet; Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet; and Tairova, minister of foreign affairs of Azerbaijan.

WWII MILITARY MISSION TO YUGOSLAVIA COMMEMORATED

PM291519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Fighters Remember Past Days"]

[Text] A meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the arrival and start of activity of the USSR military mission in Yugoslavia was held 24 February at the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

The meeting was opened by A.P. Maresyev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War and participants in Yugoslavia's liberation from the fascist aggressors attended the meeting.

Former employees of the USSR military mission to Yugoslavia addressed the assembled company. In their speeches they stressed that the fraternal friendship uniting our peoples was tempered during World War II, when Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen fought shoulder to shoulder for victory over fascism.

M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, Colonel M. Popovic, military attache at the SFRY Embassy in the USSR, and other embassy employees attended the meeting.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON WORLD TENSION, FRG REVANCHISM

PM011516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Immutable Principles: Article in TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Feb -- Friendship and alliance with the USSR and all the socialist community are the immutable principles of Polish foreign policy and reflect the Polish people's interests, the PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU stresses. The foreign policy course formulated by the party throughout the republic's 40-year existence ensures Poland's security and independence.

In the present complex international situation, the newspaper points out, we cannot fail to notice that, in addition to the course of confrontation and the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, that is being pursued by the United States, there also exist phenomena and facts which considerably exacerbate East-West relations. These are primarily the activation of anticommunist centers in the United States and the NATO countries and the impudent attacks by the revanchist forces in the FRG that are dreaming of altering Europe's territorial and political structure. Calls can be heard from the banks of the Rhine, the newspaper notes, for the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements to be revised. The apologists of revanchism are fostering the ideas of the mad fuhrer among young people and are fanning the myth of a "German reich" existing within the 1937 borders. All this is aimed at transforming Europe into a seat of dangerous tension. In this context the question arises of whether the FRG Government's peace-making assurances can be trusted if one also bears in mind the fact that the siting of U.S. first-strike missiles, also targeted against Polish cities, began on West German territory with its knowledge.

Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, in conjunction with its allies, will strive unfailingly and firmly to reduce the level of nuclear missile confrontation. All the attempts by the governments of the United States and some other NATO countries to isolate Poland in the international arena have failed. The economic "sanctions" against Poland dictated from across the ocean are also misfiring. This is demonstrated by the strengthening of Poland's position in the world as a reliable ally and partner in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

'FACTS' ON SOLIDARITY, KSS/KOR IN POLAND RECALLED

LD291913 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Practically speaking, at every meeting between representatives of the Polish authorities and foreign correspondents, Western journalists ask questions that are provocative in essence concerning the trial -- which is due shortly -- of the most aggressive leaders of former Solidarity and former KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. All this is later broadly commented on by Polish-speaking radio stations, including Radio Free Europe above all, of course. Attempts to justify the extremists from the leadership of Solidarity and the KSS/KOR are made. They try to present Kurons, Modzelewskis, Michniks and others like them as idealist dreamers who allegedly had no evil intentions toward the state authority and the present political system. We believe that in this connection it is worthwhile to recall certain facts.

The starting phase, as it were, in the professional preparations of the crawling counterrevolutionaries was the club of searches for contradictions, the debating political club affiliated to the University of Warsaw and other similar organizations, including various courses whose orientation was neo-Trotskyist, which were active in the sixties.

At the same time Kuron and his milieu got in touch with the notorious Trotskiyist International and fully adopted its ideology and methods of action. Precisely at that time the illegal network of a commandos' group who were experts at inciting disturbances, especially among young people, at school, was set up. In the mid-seventies ex-commandos began a new stage in their activity. They entered into cooperation with the Paris Kultura, Radio Free Europe, and other Western centers of subversion. Also during the same period the notorious KOR was set up which later was also known as the KSS/KOR. Enemies of socialism in the KSS/KOR were immediately given generous financial aid by various influential patrons in the West. The Paris Kultura reported that in 1981 the KSS/KOR received more hard currency from it than all other counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland together.

During the strike terror of 1980 the leaders of the KSS/KOR had a dominant influence over the leading organs of Solidarity. They were able to achieve this with the help of well-trained political actors. Karol Modzelewski, an old friend of Kuron's, one of the spiritual fathers of Solidarity and a well-known figure in the West because of his hostile views toward People's Poland, showed particular skills and ability to use demagogical methods in a broad manner among the actors. Solidarity is not and could not be a government, and is not striving to exert major pressures on the government, Modzelewski said in November 1980 when he was already an outstanding figure in the new trade union organization. I believe in forms of dialogue, he added in order to give a greater persuasive force to these words. However, shortly afterward at a meeting of the leading organ of Solidarity he proved that he was one of the most ardent supporters of confrontation and was urged to take over power by the directorate of the National Coordination Commission.

Modzelewski did not change in any way as the time went on. He used, however, various tactics. Only the end that justifies the means was important to him. At a Solidarity congress in the Gdansk Olivia, Modzelewski voiced his support for alleviating tensions that had come about among the public. However, in the lobbies of this so-called congress, Modzelewski participated actively in the planning of a counterrevolutionary march toward Warsaw. When the tension incited in a provocative way reached its climax, he showed his true face in Radom and later in Gdansk. Modzelewski proved that he was an ardent supporter of overthrowing the people's authority and of setting up a government of their own by counterrevolutionary leaders of Solidarity on 12 December 1981.

In his political activity Modzelewski has always shown great shrewdness and used psychological terror and blackmail. He never actually thought of defending workers. He always referred to them with aloofness and arrogance as to simpletons with spades. Striving to set up his own regional organization, Modzelewski went to Wroclaw to steer the activity of antisocialist elements from there in the area of Lower Silesia as a whole. Using the help of the KSS/KOR functionaries he took control of the region, getting rid of workers' activists who wanted to cooperate with the authorities and the PZPR. He was instrumental in some of genuine representatives of the workers losing their jobs and his aides made sure that these people could not find employment afterward.

Modzelewski, supported by Kuron and other extremist leaders of the new trade union, became Solidarity's press spokesman. Under this label he was allegedly to represent the conciliatory course toward the authorities. In reality Modzelewski worked intensely on plans to start a civil war and restore capitalism in Poland. At the same time, he was preparing himself to assume an important post that had been promised to him by counterrevolutionary colleagues.

There is no doubt at all today that Dr Karol Modzelewski was one of the main ideologues and organizers of the extremist wing in the leadership of former Solidarity. He and others like him promoted the idea of confrontation with the people's authority. After all, it was Modzelewski who said these provocative words during the conference in Radom: This will be their last struggle. One wonders what sense over-zealous defenders of Modzelewski and his supporters in the West would see in these words.

SZALAJDA'S MOSCOW ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD021508 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 1 Mar 84

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow 1 March -- Poland's Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, a group of Polish economists and Soviet statesmen, Vice-Premiers Nikolay Talyzin and Leonid Smirnov and the chairman of the Soviet Government Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Yakov Ryabov have held here talks on technical and economic cooperation between industries of the two countries.

Both sides drew particular attention to the issue of implementation of Polish-Soviet economic agreements signed last year.

POLISH OPINION POLL RESULTS ON WAR THREAT

LD291334 Moscow World Service in English 0910 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The threat of a new world war has increased considerably. This is the opinion of most of the people in Poland, expressed in a recent public opinion poll. A report from a Radio Moscow correspondent in Warsaw, (Vasiliy Lisovik):

The public in Poland is well aware of the danger posed by the Pershing II and cruise missiles since the bases where Washington has decided to deploy its first-strike weapons are very close to the country. What are the factors that can help ward off the danger? Eighty-two percent of those polled believe that peace and security can be ensured through the peaceful proposals advanced by the Soviet Union together with its allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Approval was likewise expressed of the measures the Soviet Union and its allies have had to take to preserve the existing balance of strength in Europe. In the opinion of most of those polled, another factor that could help curb the arms race is stronger action by the peace forces.

CSSR'S DZUR HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

PM291503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "In Inviolable Unity"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Feb -- The February victory of the Czechoslovak working people over bourgeois reaction confirmed the correctness of the Czechoslovak state's foreign policy orientation toward strengthening friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, stresses in an order which has been disseminated here on the 36th anniversary of victorious February. Czechoslovakia today is a firm link in the socialist community. In inviolable unity with the fraternal countries, the CSSR is waging a consistent struggle for peace and social progress.

The Czechoslovak People's Army and its close international alliance and inviolable friendship with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states is a reliable guarantee of the defense of the Czechoslovak working people's socialist gains.

We always remember, the minister stressed, that international imperialism headed by the United States is continuing its dangerous preparations for aggressive war. It is openly planning to make a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and its desire to secure military superiority in its own favor is evident. In the interests of the security of Czechoslovakia and the whole socialist community, the CSSR Government together with the Soviet Union's Government is taking countermeasures aimed at averting the threat of war and ensuring the reliable defense of the gains of socialism.

CSSR'S STROUGAL IN BUDAPEST FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

LD050937 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest March 5 TASS -- The member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia Lubomir Strougal arrived in the Hungarian capital today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar.

USSR-HUNGARIAN TALKS HELD ON ARMS LIMITATION

LD021111 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest March 2 TASS -- Soviet-Hungarian consultations on the limitation of armaments and other political issues, which are examined at international forums, were held in the Foreign Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic. V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, was received by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

PM011535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Stefan Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, 27 February.

During the friendly conversation there was a discussion of questions of further developing economic cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN COOPERATION TALKS HELD 1-3 MAR

LD031720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] The 15th session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow from 1 to 3 March. The main attention was devoted to working out practical measures for extending and deepening economic links between the two countries in the spirit of the accords reached during this year's visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic by the USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

A range of questions linked with the work that has been started on coordinating the state plans of the USSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic for the years 1986-1990, during which the basic directions for the development of Soviet-Romanian Cooperation for the coming 5-year period will be mapped out, was examined. The work of the commission passed off in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Talyzin Signs Protocol

AU031643 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] The 15th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has taken place in Moscow. During the proceedings, special attention was paid to working out practical measures to expand and deepen economic relations between the two countries in the spirit of what was agreed upon during talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and a Soviet party and governmental delegation led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

The two sides examined questions linked to the activity of coordinating the state plans of Romania and the Soviet Union from 1986-90 and to establishing principle directions in developing and deepening Romanian-Soviet cooperation at various levels in the next 5-year plan in conformity with the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries. The two sides also examined opportunities to expand mutual exchanges of goods in 1984-85 and in the future and a broad range of actions aimed at developing long-term cooperation and specialization in production between the two countries.

The session protocol was signed for Romania by Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side of the commission, and for the Soviet side by Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet side of the commission.

ALBANIAN CP PIONEER KELMENDI COMMEMORATED

PM291613 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 8, 20-26 Feb 84 (Signed to Press 22 Feb 84) p 10

[Nikolay Yurchenko article: "Son of the Albanian People"]

[Text] It was recently the 45th anniversary of the death of Ali Kelmendi, a prominent figure of the Albanian revolutionary-democratic and communist movement. The son of a poor peasant who from an early age felt oppressed by the feudal-bourgeois classes, Ali Kelmendi devoted all his strength, knowledge, and experience to the struggle for the Albanian working people's social and political rights and for the creation of a communist party in Albania.

The Albanian people's struggle for national liberation and to preserve the country's territorial integrity -- a struggle which intensified under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- was a great school for the young Ali. Together with the progressive youth of that time, he participated with weapon in hand in the June 1924 uprising, as a result of which a bourgeois democratic government acceded to power in Albania. After the revolution was crushed, its leaders and many rank-and-file participants were forced to emigrate.

In 1925 Ali Kelmendi came to the Soviet Union, where he had the opportunity to study and familiarize himself with the theory and practice of the workers' and communist movement. The first Albanian Communist group was set up in Moscow in August 1928, and Ali Kelmendi soon became its leader.

Returning to his homeland in 1930, Ali Kelmendi made a great contribution to the dissemination of communist ideas in Albania. On his initiative, underground communist cells were organized in Tirana, Kruje, Gjirokaster, and certain other cities. During his exile in Korce he established links with the local communist group, contributed to its ideological and organizational strengthening, and helped to activate its work among the masses and to strengthen its ties with workers' societies. The period of Ali Kelmendi's involvement in the work of that group was the most fruitful for its members. It was marked by such vivid events as participation in the August 1935 uprising against the regime of Ahmet Zogu in Fier and the organization of the "bread demonstration" in Korce in February 1936 which, in the words of Ali Kelmendi, were a "baptism of fire" for Albanian Communists. "They passed that test with honor," he wrote, "and showed themselves worthy brothers of the communists in other countries."

In September 1936 Ali Kelmendi was expelled from the country for his revolutionary activity. But even abroad he continued working actively among Albanian political emigres and the progressively minded section of Albanian students. In December 1936, at a conference in Moscow organized by the Comintern's Balkan Section, Ali Kelmendi delivered a report on the situation in the Albanian communist movement.

Illness prevented Ali Kelmendi from returning to his homeland -- he suffered from a severe form of tuberculosis. Ali Kelmendi died in Paris 11 February 1939. But the cause for which he struggled and to which he devoted his life triumphed: The Communist Party of Albania was founded in November 1941, and it headed the Albanian people in the struggle to liberate the country from the fascist occupiers and to overthrow the antipopular regime.

GSFG COMMANDER VISITS FRANKFURT BEZIRK IN GDR

PM020916 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Within the Framework of Brotherhood in Arms Week"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb -- Army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, has visited Frankfurt an der Oder Bezirk in connection with the brotherhood in arms week that is being held in the GDR at present. He met with workers of the Frankfurt semiconductors plant and students of the SED Bezirk party school. The conversations, held in an atmosphere of fraternal unity, noted the determination of the bezirk's working people to steadfastly continue the good traditions of friendship with servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany in the interests of ensuring the reliable defense of socialism's gains and of peace and security in Europe.

GDR MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

PM051119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at GDR Embassy"]

[Text] Major General (G.) Oldenburg, army, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception 29 February on the 28th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army.

Present at the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Army, naval, and air attaches from a number of foreign states' embassies in the USSR were among the guests. GDR Ambassador to the Soviet Union E. Winkelmann was present.

GDR-BUILT SHIP LEAVES ON MAIDEN VOYAGE

PM051129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Savchenko report: "Multifunctional Ship"]

[Text] Leningrad -- The motor ship "Astrakhan" -- the first of a new series of ships built to the USSR's order at the Warnemuende shipyards (in the GDR) -- has set off from the port on the Neva on a voyage to Cuba's shores. Maritime transport ships such as this can carry wheeled vehicles loaded on board ship from the quayside by means of ramps and can hoist cargo by means of deck-mounted cranes. One crane is designed to hoist weights up to 120 metric tons.

A voyage on a ship like this is pleasant. The fraternal country's shipbuilders took care over the seamen's comfort on a long voyage. Single berth cabins, air conditioning, and a fine sports complex -- everything for their convenience. In 20 years the Baltic merchant fleet has been supplemented by over 50 motor ships built at the fraternal country's shipyards and they have all given a good account of themselves.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS G. DIMITROV COMMEMORATION

PM012239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Dedicated to the Communist's Feat"]

[Text] A man of legendary courage and a convinced Marxist-Leninist, Georgiy Dimitrov did memorable battle with fascism at the Leipzig trial 50 years ago and triumphed. This was said at a meeting of representatives of the Moscow public held in the capital on 27 February. It was held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Leipzig trial and the arrival in the Soviet Union of that great son of the Bulgarian people. Fervent internationalist, and outstanding figure of the world communist and workers movement.

In the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

The speaker -- Academician A.G. Yegorov, chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society Central Board and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- stressed that G. Dimitrov turned from the accused into a formidable accuser at the sham trial fabricated by the fascists in Leipzig. The trial consequently became a political act condemning fascism and its crimes.

The hero of Leipzig gained a second homeland in the Soviet Union and actively joined the country's sociopolitical life. While praising his feat in combating fascism, Soviet people draw conclusions from the past. The lessons of the Leipzig trial are topical even now in the struggle for peace, democracy, and communism.

Indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is indissolubly linked with G. Dimitrov's name and deeds, D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, said.

KOHL POLICIES DRAW U.S. COMPLIMENTS BEFORE VISIT

LD051336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] On Monday Chancellor Kohl of the FRG, who is on a visit to the United States is meeting President Reagan. According to agency reports, during the coming talks they will discuss questions of the situation in NATO, the state of relations between East and West, as well as a complex of economic problems. I asked Viktor Levin to comment on this report:

[Levin] Even before Kohl's arrival in Washington, U.S. officials had strewn his path with garlands of compliments. Official government spokesmen were doing all to extol Chancellor Kohl for his energetic leading role in the North Atlantic alliance, and especially for the courage which he has shown on the question of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on FRG territory.

From the viewpoint of official Washington there is every ground for such compliments. The present FRG Government has accepted without a murmur all U.S. demands, and has made the territory of its country available for the deployment of first-strike missiles. Bonn has disregarded both its national interests, and numerous protests by the FRG public.

It is true that the impression is forming that Kohl feels rather uncomfortable in his role as bearer [provodnik] for the Pentagon's adventurist policy. It looks as if he would very much like to appear before his own population in a less warlike guise. After all, the fact remains that the antimissile movement is not only not abating, but assuming new force. The participants in the movement are planning to hold mass demonstrations soon against having the FRG turned into a bridgehead for the deployment of the U.S. missiles. The voice of the public is ringing out so loudly that nobody could fail to hear it. For this reason, as is clear from a DPA report, during his coming conversations with President Reagan of the United States Kohl is planning to pose the question of activating the search for ways to the resumption of dialogue between the United States and the USSR.

However, in essence Kohl's position on this matter in no way differs from Reagan's. The United States also talks about dialogue, but at the same time they stubbornly refuse to acknowledge the obvious fact that by deploying their missiles in Europe they have created an obstacle to talks on limiting missile weapons.

As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted on 2 March, the United States has turned its participation on talks on nuclear weapons in Europe into an instrument of propaganda, so as to disguise the arms race and cold war policies. There is now talk in Washington of readiness to resume dialogue, but nothing effective is being done to lead the negotiations out of the stalemate into which the Americans themselves led them.

Kohl is doing the same. He is talking a lot about the FRG's interest in resuming negotiations, but at the same time he supports the unrealistic U.S. position without reservation. Here is a concrete example: Just before Kohl's departure for Washington, Vogel, the SPD leader in the Bundestag, proposed that the chancellor raise the question of a freeze on the further deployment on FRG territory of medium-range U.S. missiles.

Mertes, an official government spokesman, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, immediately rejected Vogel's proposal. From this one can draw only one very definite conclusion: Kohl is continuing to play the self-same role in NATO for which he was being so highly praised in Washington on the eve of the visit.

It looks as if U.S. compliments are so pleasing to the FRG chancellor's ears that in order to please Washington he is prepared to go even further along the path to turning the country into a U.S. missile bridgehead, heedless of the possible consequences.

FRG 'DECEIVED' PUBLIC OVER MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD011333 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn March 1 TASS -- The first American "Pershing-2" missiles were deployed on the West German territory long before Bundestag adopted a decision on November 22 which formally paved the way for U.S. nuclear-missile first-strike weapon systems to West Germany. This has been pointed out in an interview with the journal MONITOR published by the FRG television by a high-ranking NATO official who, being afraid of persecution, preferred to remain anonymous. However, his true identity is known to television journalists, and, according to a telecaster, there is no doubt that his statements are correct. Thus, the West German Government has deliberately deceived the public by stating that American nuclear missiles can be deployed only after this step is approved by the West German parliament, it was stressed in the television program.

USSR OFFICIAL ON MARCHAIS PROTESTS OVER BOOK

PM051207 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Mar 84 p 10

[Dominique Dhombres dispatch: "Soviet Intellectual Says: 'Mr Marchais Should be Flattered'"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- The Soviets have decided for the time being not to conduct a polemic with Mr Marchais. The PCF secretary general's letter, published by L'HUMANITE on 29 February, in which he protests strongly against the description of the French population contained in a recently translated Soviet book, is not mentioned anywhere in the Soviet press today, Thursday. The book's author, Mr Bruk, could not be found. His superior in the hierarchy, Gennadiy Kalinin, chief foreign language editor of Progress Publishing House, which published the work in question, merely said that it was not a political but an ethnographical work "based on Soviet historical, ethnological, and cultural sources." Mr Kalinin stressed these "Soviet sources."

"Instead of protesting, Mr Marchais should be flattered. The principles applied to France are the ones that have here enabled us to resolve the nationalities issue once and for all." This observation by a progovernment Soviet intellectual to whom we related the case, of which he was entirely ignorant, illustrates a very widespread attitude here.

IMPORTANCE OF USSR-FRENCH DIALOGUE REVIEWED

PM011648 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 84 pp 18-19

[Vitaliy Gusenkov article: "USSR-France: The Advantages of Dialogue"]

[Text] The recent visit to France of First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov has again drawn attention to various aspects of the relations between Moscow and Paris. The visit was preceded by contacts at government level when the minister of External Trade and Tourism, Edith Cresson, and the Transport Minister, Charles Fiterman, came to the Soviet Union at the end of last year.

It is no secret that in recent years Soviet-French relations have been uneven with upturns being suddenly followed by downturns. The Soviet Union has never provided any grounds for this uneveness. In its relations with France Moscow is, as has been repeatedly stated at the highest level, guided not by considerations of expediency but by its policy of good-neighbourliness in the interests of strengthening peace and stability in Europe and elsewhere.

The Soviet-French talks centered on the extension of trade, economic, scientific and technological exchanges. Moscow and Paris both expressed satisfaction with the state of affairs in this respect. Between 1980 and 1983 trade between the two countries expanded rapidly and was worth R15.7 billion. The volume of trade in the previous five-year period was exceeded by 70 per cent. Of the developed capitalist nations, France is the Soviet Union's fourth largest trading partner after the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland and Italy.

The present level is not the ceiling. There exists considerable scope for extending the bilateral ties. The Soviet and French economies could complement one another in many respects and both countries have a great industrial and scientific potential. How, then, to translate the possibilities available into concrete steps? What must be done to extend these ties still further?

The Soviet Union wants to expand co-operation and apply it to new promising areas as the agro-industrial complex, petrochemistry and the steel industry. It has made definite proposals on this. In view of the industrial reorganization programme announced by the Mauroy Cabinet, with possible job losses in the steel, petrochemical and engineering industries, the Soviet orders are of particular importance, providing work for tens of thousands of French people.

The Soviet Union has demonstrated its readiness to meet France halfway in another matter of great importance to the French Government. It is the question of balancing trade between the two countries. In one year the imbalance in favour of Moscow was reduced from more than Fr8 billion in 1982 to roughly Fr4 billion in the first 10 months of 1983, admits LE MATIN, a newspaper close to the Socialist Party. The Soviet Union is ready to continue the search for compromise. Of course, much depends on France. When stepping up its exports, France must also take into account Soviet interests and artificial obstacles in the way of the expansion of businesslike cooperation must be removed.

It has not escaped Moscow's notice that Paris intends to resist the attempts to build an "economic NATO" in which some would like to legalize the policy of sanctions and embargoes in East-West relations. When France resolutely defends its national interests, its voice is naturally heeded.

Now that Washington is intensifying international tension and trying to destroy what has been gained by the joint efforts of European countries over many years of cooperation, the role of Soviet-French relations is increasing.

Today this is admitted in Paris too. Claude Estier, a leading member of the Socialist Party, pointed to the importance of these relations when commenting on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson in Stockholm. Paris newspapers are full of articles about the French Government's desire for a political dialogue with the Soviet Union in spite of their differences on a number of major issues.

There is no need to persuade the Soviet Union of the advantages of a dialogue. Moscow has always believed that in this nuclear age there is not and cannot be any alternative to contacts and negotiations. Any urgent international problem may be the subject of a Soviet-French dialogue, for the Soviet Union and France are leading powers and permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and bear a special responsibility in maintaining international peace and security. Of course, they are primarily concerned about the problems of Europe, where the situation has deteriorated as a result of the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles. It is not a question of "Moscow's tougher stand," as some people. French officials included, would like to pretend, but one of the aggressive, adventurist policy of the United States and Washington's supporters It is, therefore, strange to hear French leaders calling for the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in those European countries where the public and parliaments are resisting the conversion of their states into nuclear hostages.

Actively working for the easing of tension, the Soviet Union put forward a detailed programme of action at the Stockholm conference. All nuclear powers were urged to follow the example Moscow set in 1982, when it unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This call is also directed at France, which has a considerable nuclear missile potential. Or let us take another Soviet proposal advanced in Stockholm. France could help secure a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO state. Considerable possibilities exist for joint Soviet-French diplomatic action to bring the Stockholm conference to a successful conclusion, the more so as French statesmen have stressed their desire to work for positive results at this forum. It is important to strengthen mutual confidence and conduct affairs on a stable basis. There is one more questions with a direct bearing on Soviet-French relations. It is the maintenance and fostering of the feelings of friendship, good will and mutual respect existing between the Soviet and French peoples. Moscow believes that much depends on this, and is doing all it can to strengthen the Soviet people's traditional warmth towards the French, as may be seen by everyone who visits the Soviet Union. The virulent anti-Soviet campaigns now and then unleashed in France, and taken up even by the government-controlled radio and television, cannot therefore but be condemned. Campaigns of this kind poison the general political atmosphere and harm relations between the two countries.

RIFTS AT NETHERLAND CP CONGRESS NOTED

PM021121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS own correspondents V. Drobkov and O. Pivovarov dispatch: "CPN Program Adopted"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 27 Feb -- The Extraordinary Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] Congress devoted to discussing the new CPN program has ended here. After a keen discussion the delegates approved the party leadership's draft program, to which a considerable number of amendments and additions had been made.

At the final vote, 392 of the congress' 750 delegates voted to adopt the program. Exactly 149 delegates voted against, 21 congress participants abstained, and the rest did not vote at all. These voting results confirm the depth of the contradictions over the main sections of the new program that emerged at the congress.

Many delegates who spoke during the debate sharply criticized the attempts in the proposed CPN draft program to revise the party's attitude toward fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles such as proletarian internationalism and others. The CPN's course in the socioeconomic sphere outlined in the new program and the demands and slogans put forward in the draft program also provoked sharp disagreements. Because of these disagreements the conclusion of the congress was postponed twice.

On the eve of the congress' closing session a group of congress delegates and several hundred supporters of the so-called "horizontal movement" in the CPN, together with other Netherlands Communists, held a separate conference in Amsterdam, which announced the creation of a "League of Netherlands Communists" within the Communist Party. The CPN Central Committee Politburo issued a statement condemning the creation of this organization as leading toward the splitting of the party.

The Extraordinary CPN Congress called for an activation of the Netherlands public's demonstrations against the siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in the country and for a reduction of nuclear arm in Europe. The delegates sharply criticized the policy of the center-right government and accused it of a desire one way or another to clear the way for cruise missiles to enter the Netherlands. They advocated the strengthening of European security through restraining the nuclear arms race and through disarmament.

NETHERLANDS PARTY OPPOSES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD011059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 1 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver; announcer-read report]

[Excerpt] An acute discussion on problems of curbing the arms race has developed in the Netherlands. The chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party, which is part of the government coalition, has opposed the deployment of American cruise missiles in the country. This immediately caused an outcry from the NATO headquarters in Brussels. As the REUTER agency reports, NATO officials are concerned. What is going on in the Netherlands, they state, meaning its possible refusal to have American nuclear missiles, may influence Belgium, and any retreat by either of those countries will give stimulus to the peace movement in West Germany and Britain.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH AUSTRIA NOTED

PM021006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Novikov article: "Significant Landmark; on the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Soviet-Austrian Diplomatic Relations"]

[Excerpt] The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Austria corresponded to both states' interests. Guided by the principles of Leninist foreign policy the Soviet Union, from the very start of the establishment of diplomatic relations, has shown total respect for Austria, which is small in both territory and population, entirely recognizing its sovereignty and independence.

Even during the difficult days for the Austrian people the USSR was on their side. The land of the soviets was the sole great power to resolutely protest the "anschluss" implemented by Hitlerite Germany. Millions of Austrains retain a grateful memory of the exploits of the Soviet servicemen who liberated them from the 7-year fascist occupation.

The State Treaty on the Restoration of an Independent and Democratic Austria signed 15 May 1955 on the basis of Soviet proposals was a beneficial act for the Austrian people. In October of that year the Austrian parliament adopted a law on the country's permanent neutrality which created favorable conditions for the development of the Republic of Austria and for fruitful and mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation with the socialist countries.

Soviet-Austrian relations are developing successfully and have good prospects. This is confirmed by the favorable state and dynamics of Soviet-Austrian ties in virtually all spheres -- political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and sporting. Suffice it to point out that this year Austrian consumers will receive an additional quantity of natural gas along the export pipeline from far-off Urengoy in Siberia.

Our countries are constantly working to further develop mutually advantageous economic relations, including in the shipbuilding sphere. I refer to the building of new ships for the USSR at Austria's Korneuburg yard. It is important to note that the permanent trade links with the Soviet Union guarantee the jobs of 150,000 Austrian workers. Soviet-Austrian cooperation in the political, trade, economic, and other spheres is developing fruitfully and to mutual benefit.

We cannot fail to see, however, that the dangerous development of the world situation inevitably affects Austrian interests too. After all, in the event of a nuclear conflict on the European Continent the population of neutral Austria would also be in danger since U.S. nuclear missiles are sited right alongside -- on FRG territory. So one can understand the feelings of many Austrians, who through their antiwar demonstrations are protesting the turning of West Europe into a launchpad for U.S. missiles and the turning of the population of the West European countries into the hostages of the transatlantic military.

As for the Soviet Union, it, like all the socialist community countries, will do everything in its power to curb the arms race and maintain and strengthen world peace. "The great Lenin bequeathed us the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "We are unfailingly true to this principle. Now, in the era of nuclear weapons and super-accurate missiles, the peoples need it more than ever."

Stable Soviet-Austrian cooperation free from short-term fluctuations has become an important factor for peace in Europe. Developing and strengthening this cooperation is in the interests of the Soviet and Austrian peoples and in the interests of strengthening European peace.

Vienna Ceremonial Session

PM020929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "Austria-USSR: Noteworthy Date"]

[Text] Vienna, 26 Feb -- A ceremonial session of the Austro-Soviet Society Board has been held here to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Austria.

Participating in it were prominent Austrian politicians and representatives of the country's business circles and social organizations. The session was attended by a delegation representing the Soviet public headed by L.P. Lykova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

USSR-AUSTRIAN 'CONSULTATIONS' HELD IN VIENNA

PM021049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Austrian Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 Feb -- Soviet-Austrian consultations have been held at the Austrian Foreign Ministry on questions of the United Nations and other international political conferences and talks, which are of mutual interest. Taking part in the consultations were ambassador V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, (G.) Hinteregger, general secretary of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, F. Bauer, director of the political department, and other officials.

U.S. DENIAL OF LETTER ON AUSTRIAN DEFENSE VIEWED

PM051141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

["Rejoinder" by Yu. Kornilov]

[Text] The Austrian magazine BASTA writes about an official letter of the United States Embassy in Vienna which, as contended by the magazine, was recently sent to the Austrian minister of national defence and in which on behalf of the United States Government, Austria is asked to place its anti-aircraft defence radars at the service of NATO "with the aim of enhancing defence capability in the event of a nuclear attack by the USSR."

It is an open secret, that under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat," the United States is trying hard to draw West European countries into the channel of its militaristic policy. Some of them have already been turned into nuclear hostages of the Pentagon. Neither are Europe's neutral states, including Austria, left without Washington's attention. In connection with the publication in BASTA, the Austrian press recalls that three years ago Washington tried to force on the country interceptor planes of American make stating that this would be some sort of a "link in the West European defence system". Now a trial balloon has been sent to probe the possibility of linking radars of the Austrian anti-aircraft defences to this system. It is not surprising that the Austrian public was incensed by this "letter from the U.S. Embassy".

To contain the scandal, Washington tried to dissociate itself from the publication in BASTA.

The American ambassador in Vienna, Von Damm, who, as evidenced by the Austrian press, had at first confirmed in a conversation with Austrian officials the authenticity of the letter sent to the Ministry of National Defence, then made a sudden about turn and denied all knowledge of it. Von Damm's statement was "corroborated" by a spokesman of the United States Department of State who, though stationed thousands of miles away from Austria, managed nevertheless to discern that the letter with the signature of the United States ambassador in Vienna is simply a "forgery".

Who made this "forgery" and for what purpose? The people in the special services arrived at a quick decision: The publication in BASTA should be presented as a new trick by the notorious "red agents" whose only concern is to drive a wedge into American-Austrian relations. This provocative story was made available to the right-wing Austrian bourgeois press. But those who wanted to drive a wedge in Soviet-Austrian relations had miscalculated. Official Austrian authorities have clearly stated that they dismiss this version.

There is a very old story about a third who, on being caught in the act and trying to extricate himself, started yelling "stop thief" at the top of his voice. Is this not reminiscent of the behaviour of neutral Austria's ill-wishers?

FINLAND'S SKP CHAIRMAN STRESSES PARTY UNITY

PM021452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "J. Kajanoja's Speech"]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Mar -- As already reported, J. Kajanoja, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], delivered the report at a SKP Central Committee plenum held here. He pointed to the importance of pursuing the party's line with the active participation of all SKP members and with broad reliance on the working people's masses.

Evaluating the present internal political situation in Finland, which is characterized by the appreciable exacerbation of the age-old contradictions between labor and capital, the SKP chairman recalled in this connection that the Communist Party can play its role only if it unconditionally places the class struggle of the working class in first place in its activity. Even though the support received by any political party in an election is very important to it, this circumstance, J. Kajanoja pointed out, must not turn the SKP into an opportunist [konyunkturnyy] party. It must remain a party which fulfills its ideological and political tasks even under difficult conditions.

In his report the SKP chairman also touched on the question of the SKP's internationalist positions and emphasized that for communists internationalism is a more important and organic part of their political activity than for any other significant political force in the country. Pointing out that the SKP's opponents are endeavoring, in particular, to damage it with allegations that it is "controlled from Moscow" or that it is imposing the "Soviet model" of socialism on Finland, J. Kajanoja declared that such allegations are just the result of a failure to understand the special nature of the relationship between the SKP and the CPSU, whose essence is equitable cooperation and solidarity on the basis of a world outlook common to both parties.

As regards so-called "models" of socialism, the SKR chairman voiced the opinion that it is quite incorrect to speak about them, since the very concept of a "model" implies to some extent an imitation of something, and therefore one should speak not about "models" but about the natural laws of socialism.

Examining questions of the situation within the SKP in connection with the party's 20th congress due in May this year, the speaker pointed out that the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the party's ranks has recently been manifested in the course of the participation of SKP members in the peace champions' movement, in work at enterprises, in the trade union, women's, and youth movements, and in various sections of Finnish society. The further consolidation of the Communist Party's ranks is a real possibility, he emphasized, expressing confidence that the overwhelming majority of the party's members are committed champions of its unity and cohesion.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GREECE

LD022235 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- On March 8, 1924, the governments of the USSR and Greece exchanged notes on establishment of diplomatic relations. Sixty years passed since that time. A long and difficult path was traversed. Our relations sometimes experienced a decline, but the sentiments of sympathy and friendship that the peoples of the two countries entertain for each other never died out, writes G. Shapovalov in the NEW TIMES weekly in the March 2 issue.

Substantial positive changes are being witnessed in the relations between the two countries in the past few years, the author stresses. They are attributed not only to the mutual striving to deepen economic, trade, scientific-technical, cultural and other links. At a time when imperialist forces have heightened the international situation, in relations between states it is particularly important to have responsible approach of each state to the important problem of the present -- preservation of world peace.

The positions of the USSR and Greece are close or coincide on a whole number of topical international issues, the article stresses. This also refers to such problems as formation of nuclear-free zones, the turning of the Mediterranean Sea into a sea of friendship and cooperation between nations, peaceful settlement of the Middle East and Cyprus problem.

The similarity of the approach to burning problems of the present creates favourable conditions for expanding political cooperation, consolidating mutual confidence between Moscow and Athens.

The visit of the head of the Soviet Government N.S. Tikhonov to the Republic of Greece in February 1983, the first ever in the history of Soviet-Greek relations, lent a powerful impetus to the development of relations. A long-term programme of development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation for a ten year period was signed, a joint communique was adopted.

The expansion of mutually beneficial relations between our states enlists broad approval of the overwhelming majority of the Greek people, the author writes. Life itself reaffirms that the course, chosen by PASOK, not only meets the aspirations of the people of Greece, but also enhances the prestige and authority of the Greek Government, the article stresses.

PASOK GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE CRITICIZED

PM011313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 84 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Ye. Grigoryev "Travel Notes": "In Greece"]

[Excerpts] Athens-Moscow -- Since the Improvement

Greece has now been living under the conditions of the new arrangement of political forces for 2 and 1/2 years. The new arrangement is characterized by an imposing predominance of left-wing parties. Some 65-70 percent of voters link their feelings and hopes with them. The Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) received a great pledge of confidence in the parliamentary elections. The Greek Communist Party is another major and influential force on the left of the spectrum, but, the most important of all is PASOK, since it is this party which today bears direct responsibility for the country's domestic development and foreign policy. It possesses an absolute parliamentary majority. Its leader, Andreas Papandreou, is an experienced 65-year-old politician who, we were told, is of an energetic and strong-willed disposition and enjoys obvious prestige. He also heads the Greek Government.

In Athens we were able to meet Yeoryios Yennimatas, member of the PASOK Central Committee Executive Bureau. He is 43. He comes from the trade union movement and was one of the party's founders. At the time of our talk, he was minister of the interior, but in the recent government reorganization he received the portfolio of minister of health. Another of our interlocutors was official government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas, a former journalist who, it is clear, judging by the blown-up newspaper caricatures of himself which hang on his office wall, is a man not lacking in a sense of humor. These talks enabled us to appreciate that the PASOK government has recently implemented certain positive measures and embarked on a number of transformations and reforms.

New laws have been adopted in the domain of management, health care, and equality for women. Something has been done to alleviate the working people's situation. Dismissals within the state sector have been limited. Substantial steps have been made in the field of democratization. Opportunities for trade unions and the peasant and cooperative movements have widened. An important law recognizing the resistance movement has been enacted.

The improvements in Greece's foreign policy probably remain our greatest impression. It is now generally participating more actively in international affairs. The A. Papandreou government has spoken and is speaking with its own voice on a number of difficult decisions and a number of critical questions of international life. The new positive aspects of its foreign policy are, people of varying political sympathies confirmed to us, receiving broad support. The feelings of an unquestionable majority of Greeks are defined by a desire to eliminate the U.S. military bases and to overcome the inequality imposed via NATO, and by a fervent will for peace. While the situation of economic crisis in the country may be described as PASOK's Achilles' heel, the sphere of foreign policy, which is independent and assists the cause of detente and peace, is its most promising buttress.

When we asked Y. Yennimatas about the main problems confronting the country now, he put the general national question -- the struggle against the foreign dependence in which Greece finds itself -- in first place. The struggle for peace is another task. Although we are a small country, we have undertaken a number of initiatives within the European framework, our interlocutor reminded us.

We have advocated the continuation of the Geneva talks and the deferment of "arms upgrading," and we have made a decision not to site missiles in Greece. We have advocated a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. We have refused to participate in a policy of sanctions, whether in connection with Poland, Afghanistan, or the South Korean aircraft incident. This multilevel policy is independent and aimed at cooperation with all states in both West and East. On questions of peace, our views considerably coincide with those of the USSR. Here we proceed, of course, from our own national interests of defending peace, our interlocutor concluded.

Contradictory Realities

In terms of its main policy and ideological ideas, PASOK is akin to the West European Social Democrats, although it also has a good number of unique features. Its leaders, for example, who are not dominated in their approach to problems by narrow-minded anticommunism. In power, PASOK does not forget that its slogans of an anti-imperialist and antimonopolist persuasion enjoy lasting popularity among the masses. Unlike most similar situations in other West European countries, the PASOK government officially recognizes and supports the antiwar movement.

Speeches are even made about socialism, although it is socialism on "Greek lines within the framework of parliamentary procedures." Quite frequently speakers firmly proclaim: "We will continue the socialist restructuring of society." But in reality you will seek socialism in vain in Greece. It was and remains a typical capitalist country. Even if you accept Economy Minister Y. Arsenis' special interpretation -- that "socialism today means increasing competitiveness" -- there are essentially no improvements here. The Greek economy is in the grips of a capitalist crises. Since the national industry and agriculture "joined" the Common Market, it has become increasingly difficult for them to compete with the output from West European monopolies which is flooding into the country.

No matter what the government tries to do, the economic situation remains serious. There is almost no observable growth in production. Inflation has not fallen below the level of 20 percent per year. Mass unemployment and other misfortunes are painfully affecting the interests of the working stratum of the people. In the final analysis all this is the result of the social foundations and customs remaining basically untouched. Thus, the working people thus far have not been able to achieve any real or important improvements.

The "gap" between programmatic assurances and the real situation is visible not only in the economic and social spheres. Take, for example, the question of the bases, whose elimination was one of the main promises of the "alayi" ["the change"]. Recently, after long and difficult talks and parliamentary ratification, a new Greek-American agreement came into force. It annulled the 1953 agreement which, according to A. Papandreou, was "manifestly colonial in character." According to the Greek text, the agreement seems to set a formal time limit on the existing American bases. Outwardly, this looks like a success -- a success achieved, moreover, at a time when the United States is trying to expand its "military presence" everywhere. PASOK spokesmen indeed speak about it in this way, calling the agreement "a treaty to eliminate the bases." But, on the other hand, there is no escaping the fact that the bases remain and that there is not guarantee that they will be eliminated after the 7-year deadline. The U.S. side does not acknowledge the ensuing obligation to cut down its facilities, of which there are around 40 on Greek soil, including major Air Force and Navy bases and nuclear weapons stores.

They remain, as before, a heavy burden on the country's independence and serve as centers of military danger in a region that is already full of conflicts.

Naturally, as an Athens journalist of my acquaintance pointed out, the implementation of real changes is "no stroll along the capital's Stadium Avenue." They are opposed by the United States, NATO, and the EEC. Internal reaction, which has been pushed back but not smashed and which is now becoming more active, works in conjunction with them. The weakness of the economy has an effect as well. Thus there are unquestionably quite a number of objective difficulties obstructing the path of progressive transformation. Various interlocutors cited instances of another factor which also makes itself felt: the obvious inconsistency, indecisiveness, and even mistakes of the ruling party.

TURKEY 'OBEDIENTLY FOLLOWING' U.S. POLICY LINE

PM021345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Dodonov "Notes Apropos": "Washington's Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] Judging by foreign press reports, a perceptible increase in U.S. militarist activeness on NATO's southern flank, especially in Turkey, has been observed recently.

Hardly anybody can be surprised at the Americans' activity in Turkey, which, since it first joined NATO in 1952, has been obediently following in the wake of the U.S. aggressive foreign policy line. And yet it cannot fail to alert people, since much today in the nature of American-Turkish relations recalls the situation of almost 25 years ago. Then, Ankara's ruling circles, yielding to U.S. pressure and against the interests of their own people, granted Turkish territory for the stationing of U.S. Jupiter missiles. Now a campaign is being waged again to persuade public opinion in favor of modernizing the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" over Turkey, which supposedly not only increases the might of NATO's southern flank, but also "increases the security of Turkey itself." What "modernization" is this? The answer to this is provided perfectly clearly by the Turkish News Agency ANKA. The whole point of this modernization of the U.S.-style version of the "nuclear umbrella" lies in the Pentagon's irrepressible desire to obtain the consent of Turkey to deploy U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on its territory.

Having started the deployment of medium-range missiles at bases in Britain, the FRG, and Italy, the United States is hatching plans to create similar bases on the territory of its other partners in the aggressive NATO bloc too. And Asia Minor has not escaped the attention of the U.S. generals either. As always, promises by the White House to raise the ceiling of U.S. military and economic aid to Turkey act as the traditional lure.

As the REUTER agency notes, the scale of such injections into Turkey's financial arteries -- drained by excessive militarization -- will amount to more than $850 million this year, including $715 million within the framework of direct military aid. Next year it is envisaged providing Turkey with around $1 billion, and in another year with up to $1.5 billion. These are the "pieces of silver" with which Washington wants to buy itself the right to deploy nuclear missiles at the junction of Europe and Asia.

Was this not the topic of conversation in Ankara recently, where a session of the American-Turkish Joint Defense Commission was held, with the participation of U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle? The fact that this is how matters stand is evidenced by an article carried in the Turkish newspaper CUMHURIYET under the very eloquent headline of "United States Increases Number of its Missiles With Nuclear Warheads in Turkey." Referring to American sources, the newspaper, in particular, reports that the Pentagon plans to replace around 100 outdated U.S. Honest John missiles, stationed at U.S. military bases in Turkey, with new nuclear weapons systems. And it is alleged here that Ankara will consent to an increase in the number of U.S. nuclear weapons on its territory.

Here, the following facts cannot fail to attract attention. First: certain political circles, primarily in the United States and NATO, would like to see U.S. missiles on Turkish soil as something taken for granted. They do not even make any comment on the aforementioned report by the newspaper CUMHURIYET. Second: The next session of the NATO nuclear planning group, at the level of defense ministers of the bloc's countries, is planned to be held precisely in Turkey, at Izmir, in early April. It is worth recalling in this connection that it was in the vicinity of Izmir that the first U.S. missile base in Asia was once built, at which Jupiter nuclear missiles were stationed for several years.

These facts make us think of the alarming consequences which might result from the further realization of Washington's idee fixe of threatening nuclear war from other people's territories.

TURKEY TO EXTEND STATE OF EMERGENCY 4 MORE MONTHS

LD021030 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara march 2 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of Turkey, who had a meeting under the chairmanship of President Kenan Evren, has taken a decision to recommend to parliament a prolongation of the state of emergency for 4 more months at a bigger part of the country's territory. The state of emergency is lifted only in 5 out of 67 provinces of the country.

PATOLICHEV TALKS WITH MALTESE MINISTERS

PM011538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] A conversation was held 27 February between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S Patolichev and a Maltese trade delegation headed by Industry Minister K. Vela. Ways of developing trade between the two countries were discussed. Maltese Foreign Minister Sceberras Trigona was present at the conversation.

USSR TRADE, ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MALTA

LD011643 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- Soviet-Maltese trade will substantially grow in the coming years, as stipulated by a trade protocol for 1984-1986 signed here today between the USSR and the Republic of Malta.

The development of mutually beneficial trade and economic ties, a TASS correspondent has been told by Malta's Industry Minister Karmenu Vela, is largely facilitated by a trade accord signed between the two countries in Autumn 1981.

Under that accord, the countries granted each other the most-favoured-nation status and assumed the pledge to promote in all ways business ties, organization of exhibitions, and exchange of delegations.

The protocol on trade, signed following talks at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, provides for a broader volume of trade and variety of deliveries.

The Soviet Union will sell Malta crude oil and petroleum products, cement, passenger cars, industrial equipment, and other commodities. The Maltese export will include ships and consumer goods. Soviet vessels will continue to be repaired at Maltese shipyards.

Successful implementation of the protocol, Karmenu Villa said, will open wide prospects for trade and ecomomic ties between the two countries. Talks are currently under way on a possible construction in Malta with Soviet assistance of factories whose products could be marketed in the Soviet Union.

Malta's Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona took part in the trade negotiations. The Soviet delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

USSR- MALTA HEALTH, MEDICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD011646 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- The Health Ministry of the USSR and the Ministry of Health and Environment of Malta signed a five-year agreement on cooperation in health service and medical science here today. The document has been signed for the Soviet side by Soviet Health Minister Sergey Burenkov, for the Maltese side by Malta's Foreign Minister Alex Seberra Trigona.

The agreement provides for an exchange of scientific and technical information, delegations of medical specialists. Researchers from the two countries will carry out joint research on the basis of coordinated programmes. It is planned to expand cooperation in training medical personnel.

The ministers from the two countries stressed the great importance of the agreement for furthering Soviet-Maltese cooperation.

LEBANON CANCELS 17 MAY TREATY WITH ISRAEL

LD051626 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The Lebanese Council of Ministers decided today to cancel the so-called peace agreement with Israel, according to foreign news agencies. The decision was made as a result of broad public pressure in Lebanon, which demanded that the document of capitulation imposed by Washington and Tel Aviv be canceled. Cease-fire between the warring parties was announced in Beirut today. Meanwhile on Monday aircraft of the Israeli occupation army bombed populated areas and positions of the nationalist forces in the vicinity of the town of Alayn, destroying a number of houses and a school.

'Inequitable Agreement'

LD051351 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Beirut March 5 TASS -- A spokesman for President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon today announced the abrogation of the inequitable, fettering treaty with Israel which infringed on Lebanon's legitimate national rights. The treaty was signed on May 17 last year in the conditions of the Israeli occupation of a considerable part of Lebanese territory under gross pressure from the United States and its ally in the anti-Arab strategic alliance -- Israel.

The accord provided in fact for increased Israeli control over southern Lebanon, denied the central Lebanese authorities the possibility to exercise their powers over the entire area of the country. Lebanon could not request aid from any other state that had no diplomatic relations with Israel. At the same time, Tel Aviv gained complete freedom of hand for its bandit aggressive sorties on Lebanese territory against Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and the Palestinian resistance movement.

The inequitable agreement facilitated increases in imperialist, first of all American, presence in Lebanon. The United States, acting under the signboard of the so-called "Multinational Force", directly interfered in the Lebanese conflict, American naval artillery and aircraft repeatedly subjected Lebanese populated localities to barbarous shellings and bombings, sowing death and destruction.

The document, forced on Lebanon contrary to the interests of its people, became one of the main stumbling blocks on the way to a just resolution of the Lebanese crisis and frustrated efforts to settle contradictions between opposing groups and achieve national accord in the country. It is not by chance that Tel Aviv insists on the preservation of the agreement and impudently threatens that, if it is abrogated, unilateral measures will be adopted to ensure Israel's "security".

The national patriotic and democratic forces of Lebanon immediately came out against the fettering agreement. Their consistent struggle was supported by all progressive forces in the Arab world.

Israeli 'Attacks, Threats'

LD051733 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Paris March 5 TASS -- In connection with the annulment by the Lebanese authorities of the agreement with Tel Aviv, Israel's Prime Minister Shamir came out with attacks and threats against Lebanon and Syria. According to reports of foreign news agencies, he stressed that Israel in future will be "independently making decisions to ensure its security".

It follows from Shamir's statement that the Israeli Government does not intend to fulfill the decisions of the United Nations Security Council that contain the demand of complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and will continue occupying the southern part of that sovereign state. He tried to justify that stand by alleging that Lebanon is unable to fulfill its international obligations.

LEBANON MAKING CONTACTS FOR CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

LD051523 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Beirut March 5 TASS -- Contacts are under way in Beirut with a view of attaining a cease fire agreement between the warring groupings. But sporadic exchanges of fire nevertheless take place in a number of districts of the city.

In Beirut it was announced that Lebanon has officially requested Switzerland to assist in organizing the second stage of the Conference on National Reconciliation which is planned to be held in Geneva next week.

Minister for External Relations of France Claude Cheysson, currently staying here, held negotiations with President of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil the coming withdrawal of the French contingent of the "Multinational Force" from the country. That force does not exist any longer, he said.

TREATY ABROGATION MAY LEAD TO RECONCILIATION

LD052026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 5 Mar 84

[From the 'International Diary' program, presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] From Beirut: The spokesman for Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has announced the abrogation of the humiliating peace agreement with Israel, imposed upon Lebanon by Washington and Tel Aviv. Let us recall that it was signed on 17 May last year, under the conditions of Israeli occupation of a considerable part of the Lebanese territory. I have asked my colleague Yevgeniy Kachanov to comment on this dispatch:

[Kachanov] I will begin with the events that took place only a few hours before the start of the Lebanese Council of Ministers' session, held at the Presidential Palace on the outskirts of Beirut. At this session, the abrogation of the agreement was announced. Well, immediately before this, the Israeli Air Force had carried out powerful missile and bomb strikes on the towns of Alayh and Bhamdun, near the Lebanese capital. There are casualties among the peaceful inhabitants; a school and other civilian buildings have been destroyed.

Attentive observers were quick to link these acts of aggression to the political aspect of the events in Lebanon, appraising them as an attempt to put pressure on the Lebanese authorities. After all, Tel Aviv let it be repeatedly understood that it does not recognize the abrogation of the agreement in question and openly threatened Lebanon with reprisals. It is likely that the Israeli Air Force's raids are to emphasize the seriousness of these threats.

Indeed, the Lebanese Government's decision deals a serious blow to Israeli plans and to the plans of its imperialist ally, the United States, to establish their own, undivided control in the Middle East region. After all, the agreement actually envisaged an increase of Israeli control over southern Lebanon, depriving the central Lebanese authorities of the possibility of discharging their powers over all of the country.

On the other hand, the agreement undoubtedly envisaged an increase in imperialist -- and American, above all -- presence in the Middle East. You know, comrades, that the United States directly interfered in the Lebanese conflict. Their military contingent was engaged in battles in Beirut, while the 6th Fleet's artillery and the combat aircraft from the aircraft carriers repeatedly shelled densely populated regions of the country.

Now, the U.S. Marines have left Beirut. However, Lebanon remains in the sights of the guns of the battleship New Jersey and other U.S. warships. If one is to judge by the statements of high representatives of the U.S. Administration, the new shelling, which brings death and destruction to the Lebanese people, will not be long in coming.

There is yet another important aspect of recent Lebanese events. I have in mind the fact that since yesterday evening a cease-fire between the participants in the conflict has been in force there.

According to the dispatches that keep coming in, both the National Patriotic Forces, the right-wing Christian formations, and the Lebanese Army have agreed to its conditions. The government has officially turned to Switzerland with a request to help organize the second stage of the National Reconciliation Conference, planned to be held in Geneva next week.

Thus it appears that the Israeli raids have a second aim: to impede efforts to organize a national dialogue for Lebanon. There is no doubt that this tiny Middle Eastern country is currently undergoing one of the most difficult periods in its history. However, the abrogation of the enslaving agreement -- against which Lebanon's national patriotic, democratic, and all progressive forces in the Arab world had campaigned from the very start -- inspires one with the hope that problems can be settled. The main condition for this is the speediest possible halt to the imperialist interference in Middle East affairs.

Inevitability of Break Viewed

LD060927 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- Neither the U.S.-Israeli military blackmail, nor the bombing of the peaceful population carried out with atrocious cruelty and cynicism could break mass resistance of the Lebanese to the overseas and Israeli invaders who tried to impose their will on them.

Commenting on the cancellation by Lebanon of the unequal agreement with Israel, Yuriy Glukhov writes in PRAVDA that this was to happen sooner or later. The failure of the pseudo-peacemaking mission of the U.S. is natural, since the task of the notorious "peace agreement" was to legalize the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

By imposing the agreement upon Lebanon, Washington and Tel Aviv made an attempt to replace with it the corresponding resolutions of the U.N. Security Council which demand an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops that invaded Lebanon in June 1982. Israel even started bargaining and sabotaging their implementation, linking its withdrawal with a withdrawal of the Syrian troops which are staying in Lebanon on legal grounds as part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. However, no one has cancelled the resolutions of the Security Council, and now the aggressors, stripped of their false camouflage, have to go.

The "agreement" of May 17, 1983 was intended to continue the Camp David policy of separate deals, the sabotage of the search for a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

It was aimed at isolating Lebanon from Syria, from the Arab world, at making Lebanon give up the support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for their rights. However, the aggressors have proved unable to implement any of these plans. They were disrupted by the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces, supported by the progressive forces of the Arab world.

The small Lebanese nation has exhibited an exmaple of courage and steadfastness in the struggle for its national interests, for freedom and independence, Yu. Glukhov stresses in conclusion. The Lebanese people have rejected the impudent claims of the biggest imperialist power and its stooges from Tel Aviv.

U.S. INTERESTS, PLANS, 'ALLIES' IN MIDEAST VIEWED

PM051431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer K. Geyvandov: "Links in a Single Chain"]

[Text] At the end of January the first meetings of the American-Israeli military political committee were held under conditions of utmost secrecy at the U.S. military base of Fort McNair near Washington. It is the very committee that was set up within the framework of the accords reached last November on further expanding and strengthening "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel. The range of problems discussed was accordingly outlined. It included questions relating to even closer coordination of the two countries' policies in the Near East and other areas, new supplies of U.S. weapons for Tel Aviv, the conduct of joint military maneuvers, cooperation in the sphere of developing new types of armaments in Israel, the establishment of U.S. arms dumps on Israeli territory, and other matters.

Judging by U.S. press reports, Washington was seeking to tie Israel even more tightly to the Reagan administration's course of global confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; it evidently got its way. It is no accident, for example, that the plans for joint American-Israeli maneuvers now envisage extending Israeli Armed Forces' "combat operations" to the eastern Mediterranean region. When you consider that the United States sees this region as a zone of action for NATO forces, it becomes clear that Washington has in mind the de facto involvement of Tel Aviv in the fulfillment of the North Atlantic bloc's aggressive plans.

These U.S. actions fit neatly into Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's scenario for waging war on several fronts, and it is for this very purpose, according to him, that for the last 3 years the Americans have been building up their military might. Add to this their eagerness to use it, as in Grenada and Lebanon, for instance, and with typical U.S. imperialist ruthlessness and brutality, as recent events in Lebanon have shown. However, escalation of U.S. military preparations in the Near East is gathering momentum, and in particular, a buildup of naval might is taking place off the Lebanese coast, in the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf. Joining in the preparations are some of the 23 modern ships with wider combat capabilities which the U.S. Navy acquired in 1983. Mention should also be made of the subunits of the 82d Airborne Division, which constitutes the backbone of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force," deployed in Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula and the U.S. Marines in Lebanon and on ships off the coast. Weinberger had them in mind when he asserted in his report to Congress the other day that, equipped with 155 mm enhanced-range howitzers, CH-53E helicopters and fighters, they have "acquired even greater mobility and firepower in order to carry out the wide range of tasks for which they should be ready."

Revealing certain facets of this "wide range of tasks," the U.S. press notes that the Pentagon, with the blessing of the White House, has turned Lebanese territory into a test site for new forms and methods of warfare against the Arab peoples' national liberation movements, which it terms as combating terrorism. President Reagan's pronouncements and the Pentagon report, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote recently, point out that "terrorism is a new military problem, and to use Reagan's words, the Armed Forces are 'ill-equipped' to solve this problem." This gives rise to the task of using the U.S. military presence in Lebanon to improve the U.S. military's ability to suppress the liberation struggle. In that connection, THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses, U.S. and NATO operational personnel and intelligence men deem it necessary to "change U.S. tactics in Lebanon and perhaps in other places where the United States may encounter attacks by terrorists."

Thus, U.S. actions in Lebanon, coupled with the plans being implemented to further the increase "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv, have extended far beyond the framework of the Lebanese problem and are acquiring a regional and international character. In this connection, it would seem appropriate to look back to former U.S. secretary of State Haig's 1981 Near East trip. He tried to "persuade" the Arab leaders to forget about the Arab-Israeli conflict and join the United States and Israel in a "holy alliance" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, calling it "strategic consensus." On that occasion, the Arab leaders -- or at least the vast majority of them -- displayed wisdom and destroyed any delusions the U.S. Administration might have had. Haig was told that the Arab countries still see Israel as their enemy in view of its policy of aggression and expansion in the region and intend to struggle for a just Near East settlement.

These assessments of the essence of present-day Israel were confirmed in June 1982, when the Israeli military unleashed aggression in Lebanon. The U.S. Administration, which gave its blessing to this military adventure, was quick to use it to develop the notorious Camp David process by elaborating and imposing on the Lebanese Government the 17 May 1983 "peace agreement" with Israel -- the second separate deal in the Arab world after Egypt. It failed, as is known, to solve the Lebanese problem, just as the Camp David agreements failed to solve the Palestinian problem -- the hub of the Near East crisis. However, they showed in fact that every separate deal imposed by the U.S. Administration ends in the Israeli military presence in the Near East being replaced or supplemented by a U.S. presence. A phenomenon which is intolerable and unacceptable in such a delicate and sensitive region, and not only for the Arabs, but for the other states adjoining it.

The situation that has thus arisen appears all the more menacing in view of the fact that since last November's accords on further increasing "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv, U.S. plans to turn the Near East into a theater of hostilities have developed in a logical fashion. And these have been primarily against the Arabs. Therefore the genuine alarm voiced the other day by the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM is perfectly understandable. It stated that Israel, sensing Washington's full support is continuing to pursue an aggressive course vis-a-vis the Arab states, thus hindering the establishment of peace in the Near East. The paper noted that the U.S. ruling circles and international Zionism are currently working on plans to seize the oil-rich countries on the Arabian Peninsula and in the Persian Gulf. These plans, it says, are based on the Zionist concept of the need to create an "oil belt" in the Arab East, and Israel, which is prepared to mount a seizure operation with U.S. backing, can be used as the instrument for carrying them out.

However paradoxical it may sound, certain Arab countries are being drawn deeper and deeper, together with Israel, into the implementation of the U.S. Administration's hegemonist strategic military plans in the Near East, the Mediterranean, and partly in Africa, paradoxical because U.S. Near East policy is still orientated toward support for Israel's aggressive course, while the Arab countries involved in U.S. military preparations are given the role of secondary partners. They come under the umbrella of the zone of action of the CENTCOM command, specially set up by the Pentagon. We are talking primarily about such Arab states as Egypt, Sudan, and Oman. Although in contrast to the "strategic cooperation" with Israel their relations with Washington are only termed "special," this in no way prevents the United States from regarding the military preparations being carried out in those countries as links in the same chain as its global strategic military plans. A straightforward comparison of the U.S. programs from "strategic cooperation" with Israel and those intended for Egypt, Sudan, or Oman would put this beyond any doubt.

The very fact that all three countries have joined in the U.S. military maneuvers that have been held regularly in recent years in the region speaks for itself. Now, as we have seen, joint American-Israeli military maneuvers are planned in the context of the buildup of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel. Since the signing of the Camp David agreements, Cairo has received nearly the same vast amount of U.S. military "aid" as Tel Aviv, free of charge since 1984 (officially, at least, since it is known that through various U.S. channels Tel Aviv receives dollar injections that are several times greater -- K. G.). Aside from the deployment of their forces in the Sinai, the Americans now have the right to use Egyptian military bases in an "emergency." What is more, the Pentagon intends to spend an extra $300 million on modernizing the military bases in Oman which are used by U.S. naval forces in the Arabian Sea and by U.S. aircraft. Work has just finished in Sudan on extending the Khartoum Airport runway to 3,000 meters to allow heavy aircraft to land, and the Pentagon is developing other military bases in the country.

Now Cairo, for example, is applying itself to the task of "defending" the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf. As is known, the U.S. Administration has elaborated detailed plans for armed interference in that region, and on that basis, systematic escalation of military preparations is taking place there, as is clear from the current burst of activity on the part of U.S. and NATO naval forces in the Persian Gulf zone. The Sudanese leaders are coming out with crude anti-Soviet fabrications in interviews for various press organs, and when you compare their vocabulary with speeches and articles by official representatives of Washington, it is hard to avoid the impression that they are from the same pen. In some areas these "special relationships" with the United States have become outright complicity in cultivating regimes which are to Washington's liking and the U.S. provides them with the bayonets they need to remain afloat. In January the U.S. magazine NATION published a carefully documented and well argued article that makes it clear that Cairo and Khartoum were actively involved with the CIA in the operation to impose the Habre regime on the Chadian people, and the operation itself was set up in the Sudan capital.

One cannot help wondering about the multi-billion-dollar military construction effort taking place in a Persian Gulf zone country like Saudi Arabia. Although its leaders maintain that it is taking place in the context of the program for strengthening the state's defense potential, the fact remains that, according to U.S. press reports, this country features as a support base in every Pentagon document on U.S. strategic military plans in the Persian Gulf.

There are over 40,000 Americans there at the moment, including thousands of military "specialists" and "experts." In addition to the AWACS aircraft, which are manned by U.S. crews, the United States has its own supply dumps at airfields in Saudi Arabia. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, over $1 billion is being spent to establish sufficient stocks of equipment and ammunition for the U.S. Armed Forces to be able to fight for 90 days.

Thus, certain generalizations suggest themselves: first the fact that the U.S. Administration's military and political actions in the Near East and the Mediterranean are geared not only to the political and economic enslavement of the Arab countries but to their conversion into a bridgehead threatening the interests and security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Then, knowing Washington's habits, it would not be going too far to assume that with the escalation of military preparations, it would be tempted to deploy the most up-to-date nuclear weapons in the region as well, along with the means to deliver them. Western Europe's present experience is graphic confiramtion of this. There is no doubt, therefore, that in that event the Arab countries which, like Israel, have embarked on the path of close military-political cooperation with the United States would become Washington's nuclear hostages.

It is easy to conclude from this that the U.S. Administration's policy in the Near East is a direct threat to the peace and security of the peoples of the region and the countries adjoining it. It must not be indulged; in fact it is necessary to decisively counter it and make every effort to combat it. I believe there are no two ways about it.

US., ISRAEL MAY BE PLANNING MOVE AGAINST SYRIA

LD032041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Mar 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] Leonid Rassadin, our correspondent in the countries of the region, is analyzing the situation in the Near East.

The tension in the Near East is continuing to cause a great deal of anxiety to wide circles of the world public. The most vivid example is Lebanon where the interference of imperialist forces in its internal affairs does not stop. There is one more highly dangerous hotbed of war in the zone of the Persian Gulf. In both cases the notorious gunboat diplomacy is evident. the United States is using it, trying to draw any region of the world into its sphere of influence. On what do the local observers focus their attention? First of all, they focus on the fact that the U.S. Administration has not learned a lesson from the U.S. military adventure in Lebanon. The United States has transferred its Marines from Beirut to the 6th Fleet ships off Lebanon. At that, Washington leaders are saying directly that these Marines can once again land on the Lebanese coast at any time. Moreover, the order to open fire, if necessary -- that is to continue the barbaric shelling of the sovereign Lebanese territory -- has been issued. At the same time, the provocational flights by the U.S. reconnaissance planes over Lebanon have not stopped. In the light of the events in the Near East, I want to also say the following:

In the last few days the campaign of threats against Syria and Lebanese patriotic forces has been built up once again both in Washington and Tel Aviv. They are accused by causing all the troubles in Lebanon. This happened many times in the past, and then frequently a major military action against those rejecting shackling agreement with the aggressor was carried out. That is why many Arabs believe that the United States and Israel are now planning one more aggressive operation against Syrian and Lebanese patriotic forces.

AL-JUMAYYIL-AL-ASAD TALKS ON LEBANESE CRISIS

PM051240 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Y. Korshunov under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Lebanon: The Sides' Positions"]

[Text] Beirut -- The main event in Lebanese political life has been the completion of the 2 days of talks in Damascus between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad devoted to the crisis in Lebanon and Lebanese-Syrian relations.

No communique was published on the completion of the talks, but both sides positively assess the results achieved during them. A Syrian spokesman quoted by Beirut newspapers stated that the results of the talks will have an effect within the next few days. The Lebanese media believe that it is not out of the question that after Amin al-Jumayyil's return to Beirut, the so-called 17 May agreement with Israel may be annulled. The DAILY STAR reports that before leaving for Damascus President Amin al-Jumayyil examined the question of the command of the Lebanese Army "in connection with criticism of some of the decisions of top Army officers in the past 6 months." The opposition is demanding strict punishment for those to blame for the Army's merciless shelling of the southern suburbs of Beirut and the mountain regions. Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, again demanded last Thursday that Amin al-Jumayyil resign and be put on trial, because he is also the supreme commander in chief of the Lebanese Army. Unless this happens, Walid Junblatt states, he has no intention of taking part in the reconciliation talks in Geneva.

Observers in Beirut note the ever-mounting pressure on Lebanon and the interference in its internal affairs from Washington and Tel Aviv. On Thursday an official U.S. spokesman admitted that the day before ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet had again opened fire on Beirut suburbs. It is reported from Washington that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who is in the United States on a visit, have confirmed the complete coincidence of their views of the events in Lebanon and their intention to "influence that country's future."

Israeli propaganda has mounted a frenzied campaign of threats and intimidation against the Lebanese people and their National Patriotic Forces. Tel Aviv states that it will take "retaliatory measures" if the "17 May agreement" is annulled, and it will thus "have a free hand." In the past few days, the occupiers have been taking steps to create a "security zone" in south Lebanon along Israel's northern border. It is planned to transfer this "zone" to the control of "local elements," that is, right-wing Christian armed formations and Phalangist detachments. The creation of this "zone" would be a new step in Israel's de facto annexation of the southern areas of Lebanon.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES 'IMPORTANT MESSAGE' FROM USSR

LD041317 Algiers APS in English 1223 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Tunis, 04/03/84 (APS) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of P.L.O. Executive Committee received "an important message" from the Soviet leaders concerning latest developments in the Middle East, WAFA news agency said.

The message the agency said was transmitted to the Palestinian leader by Soviet ambassador to Tunis.

IRAQI, IRANIAN 5 MARCH BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD051201 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad March 5 TASS -- According to the communique of the High Military Command of Iraq, the Iraqi troops have stopped the advancement of the enemy in the northern section of the front, inflicting casualties in manpower and material. Combat operation also took place in the area east of Basra. Iraqi warplanes operated actively in all the sections of the front.

The Iranian artillery shelled the cities of Basra, Mandali, and Khanaqin, the communique says. There are wounded among the civilian population. Some civilian structures have been damaged.

Nicosia March 5 TASS -- According to reports of the IRNA news agency of Iran, the Iranian anti-aircraft units downed one Iraqi plane. On the whole, 13 Iraqi planes and 11 helicopters have been shot down since the beginning of the offensive launched by Iran on the southern flank of the Iraqi-Iranian front on February 22. According to statements of the Iranian side, the Iranian troops hold a number of positions on the Iraqi territory in the area of the Hawr al-Huwayzah marshes.

IRANIAN UN DELEGATE WARNS OF U.S. GULF PRESENCE

LD060947 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 6 TASS -- Iran has issued another warning over the build-up of the United States military might in the Persian Gulf area.

Addressing a press conference at the U.N. Headquarters, Iran's permanent representative to the United Nations organization Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani drew the attention of newsmen to numerous reports on an increase of the military might by the United States in that area. If the United States launches any military actions against my country, he said, Iran will take counter-measures.

As is known, a U.S. naval force has concentrated in the Persian Gulf. The actions of the American naval ships create obstacles to the Iranian Airforce and Navy within the limits of Iran's territorial waters.

'ABSURDITY,' PROSPECTS OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD021333 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- The protracted hostilities between Iran and Iraq have most clearly demonstrated the whole absurdity of that war, which involves incalculable calamities and privations to both countries, says the article "Contrary to the National Interests" which was published in the March issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal.

A continuation of the armed confrontation will only heighten tensions in the Middle and Near East, draw the attention of the peoples away from the main danger threatening the region, the expansionist policy of the USA and Israel, their impudent aggressive encroachments upon the sovereignty, independence, and free development of the countries in that region, the article says.

The bloody armed Iranian-Iraqi conflict broke out in the autumn of 1980 between countries of destinies and the character of the political and socio-economic problems, facing their people, that are similar in many respects, the journal points out. [sentence as received]

For a long time both Iran and Iraq were targets of plunder by international monopolies, both of them held a place of no small significance in Washington's strategic plans, including in the field concerning an attempt to undermine the security of the Soviet Union on its southern borders and to suppress the national liberation movement in the Middle and Near East.

Both Iran and Iraq declared their adherence to the principles of non-alignment, protection of national interests within the framework of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, came out against Israeli aggression and Washington's and Tel Aviv's camp David deal against the Arab peoples.

Such a prospect, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS continues, did not suit the imperialist circles with the USA at their head, which were frightened by the Iranian revolution an the vast scope of anti-American sentiments in the Near East. Washington and its allies have done everything in order to sow strife and distrust between the two neighbor states, to carry over the differences remaining between them, which are rooted in the distant past, to a direct confrontation. A special role in this was assigned to kindling territorial disputes.

By its actions, behind which is the calculation to deploy its military in that part of the world, the USA is pouring fuel into the flames of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, complicating rather than facilitating a peaceful settlement, the article says.

The more tense situation emerges in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the more the U.S. Administration is zealous in trying to find all sorts of pretexts for stepping up its military-political activeness in the region.

Only the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and non-acquisition of territories by force can be and must be the basis of relations between neighbour states irrespective of political, ideological, and other disputes dividing them. This would accord with the interest of preserving peace and security in the region, the fundamental international legal norms and provisions of the U.N. Charter, the journal says in conclusion.

U.S., BRITISH SHIPS IN HORMUZ STRAIT AREA

LD041714 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

According to news agencies, the flag ship of a U.S. naval group, the USS La Salle, entered the Sharja Port (United Arab Emirates) in close proximity of the Hormuz Strait. About 30 U.S. warships are known to have been massed in that area. British naval ships are positioned nearby. The purpose of those war preparations is obvious, namely, to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as a pretext to achieve dominance in that oil-rich part of the world.

Being responsible for the conflict in good measure, the United States is now exploiting the situation in that area to establish its military presence. The U.S. and British naval forces post a threat to both antagonists. As often was the case in the past, the buildup of armaments in one spot may eventually trigger hostilities.

The lesson of the Lebanese tragedy shows that shells from U.S. and British warships can reach targets in both Iranian and Iraqi territory depending on the Pentagon's decision. However, to all appearances it is the security of the region as a whole rather than that of the two countries alone that is at stake.

As for the USSR, it is firmly and consistently supporting the idea that a zone of peace should be established in the Indian Ocean. The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered at its latest meeting questions related to the situation in the Indian Ocean, where military and political tension is growing because of the militarist actions of the USA and some of its NATO allies. It was reiterated that the Soviet Union supports the proposals of non-aligned countries on establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and on the early convocation of a U.N.-sponsored conference for this purpose.

It is common knowledge that precisely the USA is hampering the suppression of the seats of tension in that region and is breeding new centres of armed conflict. It is likewise known that Washirgton, having unilaterally broken off the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean basin, gave the green light to the unprecedented escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. In particular, the Pentagon modernises runways on the Diego Garcia Island, turned into a U.S. Navy "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Indian Ocean.

In this situaton, the Soviet Union resolutely denounces Washington's militarist actions and consistently supports the proposals of the Indian Ocean countries on establishing a zone of peace and cooperation in that region.

ALIYEV'S COMING VISIT TO SYRIA EXAMINED

LD051748 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Mar 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, written by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] In Moscow it was announced that Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will visit Syria during the first half of this month at the invitation of the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic. We recall that this visit was scheduled to take place in the first half of last month, but it was postponed by mutual agreement. It is known that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1980 between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic provides for regular consultations between the two sides on various levels and for exchanging visits of government and party officials. During the course of these contacts friendly and frank views are exchanged on questions of relations between the two sides, Middle East issues, and tasks of the joint struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and Zionism and for the establishment of justice and durable peace in the region.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates the courage and steadfastness of Syria, its leadership and people, which is today the strongest Arab fortress in defense of the Arab peoples' rights and national interests and against imperialist-Zionist aggression. The Soviet Union expresses its solidarity and support for this just struggle and renders every moral and material assistance to Syria, including help in consolidating the Syrian defense power. Economy, technology, education, and culture occupy prominent positions in Soviet-Syrian cooperation. In these fields great experience has been made available for fruitful cooperation, which makes it possible to work to improve aspects of this cooperation. This work is very important both to Syria itself and to other Arab countries confronting the American-Israeli aggression, because every consolidation of Syria's economic and other strength and every support for its international positions becomes a contribution of some weight in creating suitable circumstances for the continuation of the Arabs' active struggle for the triumph of their just cause.

ROLE, STANCE OF LIBYA IN MIDEAST HAILED

LD031843 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] A commentary by our commentator Nikolay Andreyev: The Libyan Jamahiriyah is not a state directly facing the Israeli aggression. This does not, however, reduce the role it plays in the struggle of the Arab countries and all of progressive humanity to dissolve the Middle East crisis and to establish firm and lasting peace in the region based on the known United Nations resolutions, the Fes Conference Declaration, and other documents which demand recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, the establishment of the national independent state, and the evacuation of all the Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied since 1967. The Libyan Jamahiriyah, which firmly and continuously pursues an anti-imperialist policy, justifiably considers that the Zionist crimes committed with direct participation of American imperialism constitute a danger to all Arab peoples and to the cause of peace in general. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stated that the senseless policy of the Reagan administration in the Middle East involves dire consequences to the cause of peace in the whole world.

The firm stance of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in support of the just cause of the Arab struggle against Zionism and imperialism is not limited to political rhetoric or to political support. Libya extends material assistance to the struggling Palestinians by sending its volunteers to Lebanon. Prior to that, during the time of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, when Egypt stood in the frontlines of the Arab national liberation movement, Libya extended assistance in financing the strengthening of the defensive power of the Egyptian national Army.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah was one of the first countries to protest against the Camp David deal and later against the so-called Reagan plan. It made a far-reaching assessment of their dire consequences. The Libyan leadership, in one of its initial statements, pointed out that the Camp David deal frees the hands of the Zionist aggressor. Events in the Middle East have completely proven the truth of this conclusion.

Libya strongly objected to the intervention of the United States and other NATO countries in the internal conflict in Lebanon. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a press conference stated that the actions of the so-called Multinational Forces in Lebanon clearly expose their hostile and interfering nature. The leader of the Libyan revolution pointed out that the list of crimes committed by these peacemaking forces in the tortured land of Lebanon include wrecking towns and villages, burning schools and mosques, and annihilating thousands of defenseless inhabitants, among them women, children, and the elderly.

Today, as the adventure by Washington and its NATO partners is being concluded in Lebanon, it turns out to be a failure. These words are especially ringing loudly at the proper time. The name of the Multi-National Forces has come to be a synonym for the imperialist crimes against the independent developing countries. In light of these facts, we see that the existing firm relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Syrian Republic, which stands in the vanguard of the struggle against the Israeli Zionism and American imperialism, as natural relations. The two countries today stand on a united front in all aspects of the Middle East question.

FSLN'S ORTEGA ON U.S., C. AMERICA, ELECTIONS

PM050959 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 8, 26 Feb 84 (Signed to Press 21 Feb 84) pp 1, 6

[Interview with Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the State Council of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, by unnamed correspondent: "Daniel Ortega: Solidarity, an Important Motive Force"]

[Text] Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] coordinator of the Leading Council of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, who came to Moscow to attend Yuriy Andropov's funeral, was interviewed by our correspondent before leaving for home.

"We met Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," he said. "On behalf of the government, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the people of Nicaragua, we conveyed our condolences to Comrade Chernenko on the passing away of Yuriy Andropov.

"During the meeting we touched upon problems concerning Central America. We said that Nicaragua is subjected to aggressive attacks, that the United States is carrying out military escalation in Central America, that the Nicaraguan people are vigoroously defending themselves and striking shattering blows at the interventionists. We also discussed the efforts undertaken in our country to attain peace and a peaceful solution to the problems.

"As we had expected, Konstantin Chernenko displayed profound understanding of the urgent problems of Central America. We again satisfied ourselves of the consistent solidarity shown by the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the government and the people of Nicaragua."

Answering a question on the situation in Nicargua, Daniel Ortega said: "The United States has mobilized about 10,000 counter-revolutionary elements for staging criminal acts against the Nicaraguan people. Special subunits of terrorists, trained in the United States mostly under the leadership of CIA agents, carry out raids against economic installations, and attack bridges and fuel dumps.

"The operations of the counterrevolution, which the United States carried out systematically and on a large scale throughout 1983 (and continues to carry out this year) with a view to seizing at least a plot of our territory, have failed. They were foiled by the firm resolve of the Nicaraguan people, who defend the revolution with arms in hand.

"The United States has been stepping up their aggression striving to encircle Nicaragua and carrying out massive air raids on our country's economic and military facilities. The air raids sow death among the population, inflicting damage on our economy and some military targets. The damage from imperialism's terrorist acts is estimated at approximately 127.2 million dollars.

"The USA is also waging an economic war against Nicaragua. The intention is to prevent our goods from going to the markets. Last year, for example, it closed its market for our sugar. The USA has brought pressure to bear on Latin American and European governments and international organizations, in a bid to make them stop cooperating with Nicaragua.

"During the contacts we have had of late in Argentina, Venezuela, and also in Mexico and Colombia, we came to understand that these countries adhere to a position which is directly opposite to that of North America.

They most vigorously advocate Latin America's right to cooperate with the Nicaraguan revolution. The same can be said about Europe which cooperates with Nicaragua despite efforts by the United States. However, there are also governments, like the West German Government, for example, which have given in to US pressure."

Daniel Ortega dwelt on the coming elections in the country -- the first since the revolution. "Democracy, as I have already said on more than one occasion," stressed the Nicarguan leader, "does not begin with elections and cannot be put an end to by aggression. We link the elections to the future of our revolution, they are an important component part of the democratization of Nicaraguan society and will enable our people to formalize their revolutionary gains. In this connection, I would like to emphasize that the USA acts as the worst enemy of our revolution and the coming election."

Answering the question concerning the impression produced in Latin America by Henry Kissinger's report prepared as a result of a trip to Central American countries and submitted to the US President, Daniel Ortega said:

"Kissinger's report is part of the present American Administration's propaganda efforts aimed at justifying its aggressive policy in Latin America, especially Central America. But it was rejected by the politicians and heads of state and government in both Latin America and Europe. In the United States it likewise failed to produce the expected effect. It does not take into account the realities of Central America and contains no serious analysis of its problems. It is a mere repetition of the trite course of the present administration.

"Now people everywhere are concerned by the impeding danger of a direct invasion by the USA in El Salvador and Nicaragua. We maintain that international solidarity is an exceptionally important motive force which could persuade world opinion to demand that the USA end the aggression in Central America and take specific steps aimed at establishing a situation of peace and detente in this long-suffering region."

SALVADORAN LEADERS IN U.S. ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD051615 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 5 TASS -- Leader of the Salvadoran regime Magana and Defence and State Security Minister Vides Casanova have arrived in the United States for an unofficial visit. Their aim is to whitewash the anti-people policy of their government and help the Reagan administration push through Congress a resolution on additional military aid to El Salvador. At a press conference organized in the city of San Antonio, Texas, Magana and Casanova tried to prove that the regime is not involved in the right-wing terror. Meanwhile, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published remarks made by a Salvadoran officer, unitl recently associated with the regime's top leadership. He said that ministers and high-ranking military officers are directly involved in the activity of "death squads."

The same officer disclosed that much money for the organization of death squads comes from the Salvadoran rich living in the United States. This is well known, he said, to the Washington administration, but it did not budge an inch to curb the financing of murderers.

'CIA-BACKED GANGS' IN NICARAGUA STEP UP ACTIONS

LD050928 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Managua March 5 TASS -- Counter-revolutionary Somocist gangs, which are backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Honduran military, have again escalated criminal activities against Nicaragua. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that starting from March 1, the counter-revolutionary forces, entrenched in Honduran territory, have been shelling and machine-gunning the frontier populated localities of Vilvascarma, Leimus, and Vazpan in the north of Zelaya Department. The gangs' actions are supported by Honduran servicemen who are also shelling Nicaraguan territory.

Military helicopters bearing no identification marks have twice intruded into Nicaraguan airspace from the neighbouring country over past few days, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said in a protest note to Honduran authorities. In the morning of Saturday one of the helicopters fired missiles at civilian facilities in the Port of Potosi on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. The other helicopter opened fire at a Nicaraguan patrol in the village of San Jose in the same zone and then returned to the Honduran island of Amapala.

Simultaneously, a Honduran Army unit, numbering 50 men, crossed into Nicaragua across the border in the area of the village of Somotillo in Chanandega Department for a short time.

TRIBUTE TO NICARAGUAN 'PATRIOT' SANTOS LOPEZ

LD031516 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Nicaragua today pays its last tribute of respect to one of those who devoted their entire lives to the bright future of the country. The ashes of Santos Lopez, the closest associate of Augusto Cesaro Sandino, who will be buried in a formal ceremony on revolutionary square in Managua.

Santos Lopez was a member of the headquarters of Sandino's liberation army which was fighting to drive U.S. Marines out of the country. Almost 30 years later, in 1961, he became one of the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front which led the Nicaraguan patriots to their heroic struggle for the overthrow of the pro-American dictatorship of the Somoza family. He had not lived to see the bright day of the victory of his just cause. He died in exile and today's ceremony symbolizes, as it were, the continuity of generations and the staunch loyalty of the Nicaraguan people to Sandino's revolutionary behests.

Today the sons and grandsons of those who, like Santos Lopez, fought under Sandino's leadership against U.S. invaders have risen to defend their homeland against the old enemy, U.S. imperialism. The Nicaraguan people are building a new life in difficult conditions. They have to devote much effort and many resources to repelling the attacks of the Somozists bands formed and armed by the CIA and to replace the damage done by acts of subversion and sabotage perpetrated by imperialist agents against economic projects in the territory of the Republic.

Although hypocritically claiming for propaganda purposes that it seeks a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America, the White House continues to escalate its acts of hostility against revolutionary Nicaragua.

As a recent note of protest from Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz pointed out, the Washington administration is now trying to set up a military blockade of the Republic.

One latest example of these actions is piratic operations off Nicaragua's Atlantic coast by a warship handed over to the counter-revolutionaries by the United States. These criminal actions are a flagrant violation of the principles of international law.

The Nicaraguan people have on their side in this complicated situation the sympathy of millions on all continents who are opposed to the militarist course of the Washington administration. The efforts of the countries of the Contadora Group to settle the situation in the region through talks on the basis of strict respect for the sovereignty and the right of the peoples to decide their destinies themselves are winning ever broader support all over the world.

U.S. BUILDING GRENADA AIRPORT FOR MILITARY USE

LD021122 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown March 2 TASS -- Washington intends to complete in a brief period of time the construction of the Grenadan International Airport in Point Salines so as to turn it into its airbase in the Caribbean Sea. As was stated over Radio Grenada by former Governor General of the island Paul Scoon, President Reagan personaly assured him that the United States would bring to completion the construc on of the airport which had been started with Cuba's technical assistance and interrupted as a result of the White House's bandit aggression against that small insular state. According to Scoon, the American Embassy in Saint George's has already been instructed to assist to the utmost the early resumption of work at the Point Salines project.

According to the data of radio of the Antilles Islands, which were reaffirmed by the present-day head of the puppet provisional Council of Grenada Nicholas Braithwaite, 24 million dollars are to be allocated for the completion of the airport construction.

As is reported by the press, ammunition and heavy armaments are now being stockpiled in the area of the airport which the revolutionary Government of Grenada intended to turn into the main centre to receive foreign tourists, and a run-way capable of receiving heavy military transport planes is now under construction. It has been announced that the U.S. intends to use the airport on lease terms for a period of 99 years which met "full approval of the local authorities".

The militaristic fuss in Grenada precisely fits into the U.S.-nurtured plan of forming of the so-called "Regional Security Force" in the eastern part of the Caribbean basin. The new gendarme corps, which is bound to prop up the regimes in that region which take their cue from Washington, and to brutally deal with the national liberation movement, will include, apart from Grenada, many insular states, which abide by the "American model of democracy".

SOVIET-MEXICAN TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

PM021144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Feb -- The third session of the Soviet-Mexican Mixed Trade Commission has ended here. A protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and Mexico in 1984-1985, an agreement on the granting of long-term credits to Mexico for the purchase of Soviet machines and equipment, and a cooperation agreement between the "Tyazhpromeksport" All-Union Association and the "Sidermex" Mexican state metallurgical company were signed.

ARGENTINA SEEKS DEVELOPMENT OF TIES WITH USSR

PM021055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own corresoondent V. Kuznetsov: "In the Interests of Detente"]

[Excerpt] Geneva -- The new Argentine Government favors the development of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in all spheres, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Dante Caputo said at a press conference for foreign journalists in Geneva's Palais des Nations.

He stressed that despite the social and political differences, there are favorable opportunities for strengthening economic and scientific ties and broadening cultural exchange. We believe that our relations with the countries of the East should develop on a mutually advantageous basis in the interests of international detente, peace, and security.

PRELIMINARY SUPREME SOVIET ELECTION RESULTS

LD051843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Mar 84

["Central Electoral Commission report on preliminary results of elections to the 11th convocation ofthe USSR Supreme Soviet, which took place on 4 March, 1984"]

[Text] The Central Electoral Commission has received preliminary reports from constituency electoral commissions onthe results of the elections to the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. According to reports from constituency electoral commissions, elections took place in 1,499 constituencies: in 750 constituencies for elections to the Soviet of the Nationalities. In the Dzhambul Constituency No 138 of the Kazakh SSR, elections to the Soviet of the Nationalities did not take place due to the death of the candidate for deputy. In this constituency, elections will be held in the near future. The elections saw participated by 184,005,726 electors, that is, 99.99 percent of the overall number of voters registered. Candidates for deputy to the Soviet of the Union were voted for by 99.94 percent of voters, and 99.95 percent of voters who took part in the voting voted for candidates for deputy to the Soviet of the Nationalities.

The preliminary data on the results of the elections to the supreme organ of state power show a convincing victory of the indestructible bloc of the Communists and nonparty people. In unanimously voting for the candidates for deputy the Soviet people expressed warm endorsement and undivided support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The report of the Central Electoral Commission on the final results of the elections and the list of deputies elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet will be published on 7 March.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON ELECTION TURNOUT

LD051731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Mar 84

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] The elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet became a new proof of the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party and the people, the triumph of our way of life, and the confidence of Soviet people in the future. The final results of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections are still being calculated, but one can today already say with confidence about the main result that it is a new victory for the bloc of Communists and nonparty-members!

On 4 March in the House of Unions in Moscow, there was a session of the Central Electoral Commission for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, at which the course of the voting in the country was considered. Georgiy Makeyevich Markov, chairman of the commission, spoke:

[Begin Markov recording] Dear comrades: On the day of the elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, the Central Electoral Commission and its apparatus have been in constant telephone and telegraphic communication with the republican and local administrative bodies and electoral commissions.

Voting began everywhere at 0600 local time and took place in an organized manner, with a high level of activity by the voters. Soviet people came to the polling stations in an exalted mood.

The decisions of the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech of 2 March at the meeting with the electors of Kuybyshevskiy constituency of the capital, created in the country a good political and labor attitude and inspired labor collectives to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to fulfill plans and obligations for 1984 and for the 5-year-plan period as a whole.

The Presidiums of Supreme Soviets of union and autonomous republics, and the executive committees of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies provided the Central Electoral Commission with data on the turnout of voters at the polls at 1200 and 1800 local time. By 1200, the turnout was 89.42 percent of the electorate and by 1800 it was 99.57 percent. The information from the localities shows that Soviet people greeted the USSR Supreme Soviet elections as a festival of the whole people, as a triumph of socialist democracy. By their active participation in the voting, the working people demonstrate the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the people, and the friendship of all nationalities and ethnic groups in our multinational state. [end recording]

COMPARISONS OF TIKHONOV'S ELECTION SPEECH

PRAVDA Version

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 March carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the speech by N.A. Tikhonov, candidate to the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to his Moscow constituents at a meeting held in Moscow's Bolshoy Theater on 1 March. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Page R1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line three in PRAVDA reads: ...foundation -- the dynamic, onward [postpupatelnyy] development of the.... (adding "onward")

Page R3, paragraph two, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...of the socialist community will, as before,.... (substituting "community" for "countries"

Paragraph five, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...like to stress that the experience.... (omitting "especially")

Last paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...we still have many reserves for improving work. Significant additional.... (rewording)

Page R5, paragraph six, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...even more fruitful work and a creative quest from scientists and... (rewording)

Last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...on this account. The ZIL Production Association cooperates actively with institutes of the Academy of Sciences, with Moscow State University, with Moscow Higher Technical School, and with others. The ZIL collective has agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with many of the country's leading institutes and design bureaus.

During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the saving from the cientific research work that had been completed and from the introduction of measures relating to new equipment at that plant totaled approximately R15 million.

Highly efficient models.... (adding passage)

Page R6, last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...key directions of intensification is the saving of raw materials and fuel and energy resources and the reduction of.... (rewording)

Same paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...national economic results. Already this year the planned increase in national income of 3.1 percent is to be ensured with the reduction in metal-intensiveness by 2.5 percent and in energy-intensiveness by 1.5 percent. In the future the.... (rewording) (adding sentence)

Page R7, paragraph two, line six, PRAVDA reads: ...consumer without loss. A thrifty use.... (omitting Tikhonov's error)

Page R8, paragraph four, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...to social aims.

In 1981-1984, the state has allocated R9 billion to housing and municipal construction alone above the 5-year plan.

We can already.... (adding paragraph)

Paragraph five, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...being allocated for their construction. Local soviets.... (substituting "their" for "the")

Paragraph seven, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...of our fraternal republics, it is the.... (substituting "republics" for "republic")

Page R9, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...in specific plans, they reveal the.... (omitting "for the future")

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...to this banner.

In conclusion, N.A. Tikhonov once again cordially thanked the participants in the meeting and all the working people of Moscow for their great confidence and wished them great happiness, new.... (converting to reported speech)

PRAVDA OMITS all applause annotations, with the exception of the following note at the end of the speech: "(Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause)."

PRAVDA also omits every instance of the use of the vocative "Comrades."

Other Papers

PRAVDA's version of the Tikhonov speech has been compared with versions published in Moscow IZVESTIYA 2 March Morning Edition, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 March Second Edition, and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 March First Edition, all on page 2, and all the versions have been found to be identical, with the following single exception:

Page R 4, paragraph four, line fifteen, IZVESTIYA AND KRASNAYA ZVESDA read: ...in production worth several billion rubles. All these funds.... (substituting "several billion rubles" for R8 billion.")

COMPARISON OF SHCHERBITSKY ELECTION SPEECH

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 25 February carries on pages 2 and 3 a RATAU report on the speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 24 February meeting with the Leninskiy constituency. This has compared to be Moscow PRAVDA version published on page R 29 of the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page R 30, paragraph five, three reads: ...our Communist Party. Flesh of the people's flesh, the Communist Party proves in all its deeds that the supreme goal and essence of its activity is to serve the people, to struggle and to triumph for their happiness. The coming USSR...(adding sentence)

Last paragraph, line three reads:...a higher level. The country's production potential has increased almost 40 percent. More than 1,000 new large industrial enterprises have appeared on the map of our boundless homeland.

The Energy Program is consistently implemented. The world's largest gas pipeline, Urengoy-Pomary-Uzgorod, was build ahead of schedule. Natural resources are being sucessfully exploited in some parts of Siberia and the Far East that were uninhabited until recently. The time is near when the Baykal-Amur trunkline will be put into operation at its full length.

Last year, industrial production developed at a rate which was the highest in the 5 years. Above-plan output worth ...(adding passage)

Page R 31, paragraph three, line three reads:...been done here.

The incomes of the population have significantly increased, the salaries and wages of the workers and employees, as well as payments to the kolkhoz peasants have gone up. Pensions paid to old and disabled people, as well as to families who lost their bread winner, and allowances to families with children, have been increased.

In a word, millions and millions of families have obtained supplements to their budgets. People have begun to live better, in a more interesting and spiritually richer manner. All the country's...(adding passage)

Paragraph five, last line reads:...yet been attained.

In the 5 years, the republic built 89.4 million square meters of housing space, or 1,657,000 apartments. Some 7.5 million persons improved their housing conditions.

Just think, comrades, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we now build a city as large as the republic's capital, Kiev, in 2 years. Nonetheless, housing is still an acute problem, and we must not slacken our attention either to its settlement, or to the quality of housing.

Concern for the young generation, for our children, has always been considered a priority task by the party. Following the last election, preschool establishments for 430,000 children have been built in the Ukraine. Nearly 800,000 schoolchildren and about 100,000 of vocational and technical school pupils have new school buildings.

We can also take pride in the following index: In the 5 years about 2 million specialists with diplomas were trained for the national economy. The material-technical base of culture and of the sphere of services has substantially consoldiated, and the organization of the population's leisure has improved. Literature and art have been enriched with important new works....(supplying alternate, expanded passage)

Page R 32, paragraph two, line three reads:...is steadliy growing. There is no need to confirm them with many data, because they were recently published in detail in the materials of the city party conference. It is sufficient to say that, in that period, the city's industry...(adding passage)

Same paragraph, last line reads:...are now operational. The network of general education, vocational and technical schools has expanded. By the way, the latter ones switched over to the training of skilled workers with secondary education.

And incidentally, V.V...(adding passage)

Paragraph three, last line reads: ...he automatically expected.

The outer features of Kiev have also changed for the better. The city has been embellished with new architectural ensembles and magnificent monuments. The most outstanding among them are the edifice of the Kiev branch of the centry V.I. Lenin Museum; the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 Memorial Complex; The monument commemorating the Ukraine's reunification with Russia, and the obelisk in honor of the Hero City of Kiev. October Revolution Square, many streets, and other buildings have been reconstructed. The importance of Kiev as one of the country's great scientific and cultural centers is also growing. The celebration of... (adding passage)

Paragraph four, line three reads:...high government honors and the best of them -- weaver P.G. Volkovinskaya, school principal G.Ye. Glushchenko, shipyard worker P.P. Tarasenko, excavator operator P.A. Chumak, and surgeon A.A. Shalimov -- were awarded the lofty titles of Hero of Socialist Labor. The results of...(adding phrase)

Same paragraph, last line reads:...exemplary public order.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued briefly touching upon a new general plan for the city development up to the year 2005. The plan has for the most part been completed. In conformity with the plan, new large residential districts are being built at Troyeshchina and at Kharkov Road. Intensive reconstruction and construction are in progress in the right-bank part of the city, including at Podol, Gorkiy Street, and Brest-Litovsk Avenue. The builders will soon set about completing the reconstruction of the capital's main street -- Kreshchatik. Under construction are the Syrets-Pachersk subway route and the southern footbridge across the Dnepr. New social and consumer service facilities will be made operational.

In a word, both the achievements and the ambitious plans of Kiev inhabitants convincingly confirm that our country is steadily putting into effect the highest priciple of the Communist party -- everything for man, for man's benefit.

The higher our...(adding passages)

Paragraph five, last line reads:...difficulties and shortcomings. Unfortunately, not all collectives are coping with the plans for production marketing, for raising the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, and with the targets for saving resources. The matters of accelerating scientific-technical progress have not everywhere been seriously attended to. In some cases, organization and discipline are poor. Subjective factors are frequently accountable for them, such as insufficient exactingness toward cadres, the incompetence and inefficiency of some functionaries, and infringements upon the principles of socialist morality.

Our party is...(adding passage)

Page R 33, paragraph three, last line reads:...being consistently implemented. There is very ground for the firm confidence that the tasks added by the party to the plan will be successfully accomplished by Kiev inhabitants.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has, as V.I. Lenin noted, through Soviet rule, raised millions and millions of people to an active participation in state construction. All our lives convincingly show how much the Communist Party is concerned for the further development and improvement of Soviet democracy, and for the implementation of the USSR Constitution adopted in 1977.

The forms of the working people's participation in the control of state and public affairs, fixed in the Constitution, are unequaled in world practice in exerting real influence on the country's development.

The party pays much attention to the engagement of wide masses in making decisions concerning important state and public issues. the Food Program and the decisions on measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress and for fostering socialist labor discipline were worked out and adopted with due consideration for the opinion and proposals made by labor collectives, scientists, and specialists. The law on labor collectives was passed after nationwide discussion. The Soviet people are now with great interest discussing everywhere the CPSU Central committee's draft of general-education and vocational school reform...(adding paragraphs)

Paragraph four, line two reads:...at all levels. It exerts much influence on developing creative activity, on tightening links between deputies and the population, and on improving the work of the state apparatus. Much attention is...(adding sentence)

Same parapraph, last line reads:...provide modern facilities.

We must continue to raise the role of soviets in comprehensively developing their territories, in harmonizing branch and regional interests, and in combining the possibilities and resources of enterprises run by various bodies. We have the right, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, to expect more activity on the part of Kiev city and rayon soviets in order to raise the output of consumer goods, to expand the choice of commodities, and to improve their quality. Kiev soviets are called upon to show more concern for improvements in health, trade and consumer services.

It is an...(adding passage)

Paragraph five, last line reads:...in all this work. This is precisely the link creating in each individual an attitude toward work as the first vital need, and shaping the feeling of duty and of high responsibility for the matters of one's brigade, enterprise, and eventually for the destinies of the homeland.

The working class...(adding passage)

Page R 34, paragraph one, line nine reads:...word and deed. As is known, cadre policy is an important leve used by the party to actively influence the state of affairs. In our work...(adding sentence)

Same paragraph, last line reads:...and the people. No compromises or unfounded leniency must be permitted whatsoever with regard to those careless about the matter at hand, those deceiving the state and abusing their official status, and those breaking the law and the norms of party ethics. This is an indisputable party rule valid for all.

Comrade V.V Scherbitskiy went on tackling some issues concerning the international situation. In firmly defending general peace and the security of peoples, he emphasized, our party represents the vital interests of the broad masses who need no war.

The situation in (adding passage)

Paragraph two, line four reads:...of the peoples. In 32 countries all over the world, the United States is keeping now more than 500,000 troops.

Washington is intentionally aggravating relations with the Soviet Union. Having begun to deploy first-strike missiles in a number of West European countries, the U.S. leaders wrecked the talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. The United States...(adding passage)

Same paragraph, line six reads:...attain military superiority.

The United States is intensifying the implementation of an unprecedented program for "rearmament." New systems of strategic offensive forces are being developed at high rates, including missiles of various types, bombers, land, sea, and air-based cruise missiles, and anti-satellite systems. In addition, an extensive program has been brought forward for whipping up the conventional arms race. Many countries and...(adding passage)

Same paragraph, last line reads:...of "psychological warfare," and is strengthening it materially and organizationally...(adding phrase)

Paragraph three, line four reads:...of our allies. In particular, in response to the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, concrete measures are being taken to strengthen our security and the security of our allies. These measures have met with unanimous approval of the part of all Soviet people and the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries, and with understanding and support on the part of all honest people aboard.

The policy pursued by Washington and its closest allies is very hostile to the interests of peace and international cooperation not only in Europe. In order to whitewash itself in the eyes of world public opinion, the U.S. Administration is launching one demagogic campaign after another, which are unprecedented in their scope, against the so-called "Soviet military threat," in "defense of human rights," and so forth. In addition, slanderous fabrications have been intensified against the socialist social system and our way of life.

But all these attempts to slander socialism are futile. The entire world can see where the truth is. No one will succeed in shaking our country's prestige, and the more so in intimidating us. We will always be able to defend our achievements.

The Soviet people...(adding passages)

Same paragraph, line eight reads:...warmongers' aggressive aspirations.

In the struggle for peace, highly important are also unity and choesion among the socialist countries, the purposefulness and coordination of actions among all peace-loving forces.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko...(adding passage)

Same paragraph, last line reads:...people's complete support. It meets with understanding and support among all people of good will.

All peace-loving forces of the planet and all forces of progress and democracy are on our side!

Soon, V.V. Shcherbitskiy...(adding sentence)

Last paragraph, line five reads: ...which elevated mankind. Under its tested guidance, our people accomplished the Great October Socialist Revolution, created a multinational socialist state -- an inviolable union of free republics, and built a developed socialist society.

Lenin's genius shines...(adding passage)

Same paragraph, last line reads: ...our bright future. The party's close unity with the people guarantees our new accomplishments and victories!

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially thanked all participants in the meeting and electoral electoral agents, wished them all the best, and assured the voters that he would always bear in mind the responsibility of a deputy before the electorate, and that he would do his utmost to justify the confidence and to blamelessly carry out his duty before the party and the people.

(Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause).

ROMANOV 23 FEB ARRIVAL IN LENINGRAD REPORTED

PM021344 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Comrade G.V. Romanov's Arrival in Leningrad"]

[Text] G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalitities for the Leningrad City No 19 Electoral Okrug, arrived in Leningrad yesterday for meetings with voters.

G.V. Romanov was greeted at Pulkovo Airport by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Okoim; B.S. Andreyev, A.N. Gerasimov, A.P. Dumachev, V.I. Korzhov, V.N. Lobko, P.P. Mozhayev, I.I. Nikulin, D.P. Nosyrev, N.I. Popov, B.V. Snetkov, Yu. F. Solovyev, and V. Ya Khodyrev, members of the Obkom bureau; and A.F. Dubov, I.T. Zhadanova, N.K. Laychukovkiy, and A.M. Fateyev, secretaries of the Leningrad Gorkom.

G.V. Romanov was presented with flowers by Pioneers.

G.V. Romanov laid flowers at the sculptural monument to heroic defenders of Leningrad in victory Square.

Flowers were also laid at the monument to I.V. Lenin in Moscow Square.

Tours Shipyard, Construction Sites

PM021348 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Comrade G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy for the Leningrad City No 19 Electoral Okrug, who is visiting our city for meetings with voters, visited the Baltic shipyard yesterday. He familiarized himself with the building of the nuclear-powered vessel Rossiya and talked with workers and specialists.

Problems of increasing the realiability and technical standard of ships, including ice-breakers, and of equipment for the extraction of oil on the continental shelf were discussed with the shipyard's leaders and party economic aktiv and with representatives of shipbuilding enterprises and scientific research institutes. Emphasis was placed on the importance of further intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and strengthening order and discipline in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The candidate deputy visited the construction site of the complex designed to protect Leningrad against flooding. G.V. Romanov viewed new construction sites in the Vasileostrovskiy and Vyborgskiy Rayons of the city, visited a number of service, trade, and medical projects, and familiarized himself with the plan for a monument to be erected on Vasilyevskiy Island in honor of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the combat and labor victories won by Leningraders under the leadership of Lenin's party.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES ROSSASH CONSTITUENTS

LD221154 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Rossosh (Southern Russia) February 22 TASS -- "The further raising of the standard of managerial work is one of the pressing tasks we face today. The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on the drafting of a programme of the comprehensive perfection of the entire mechanism of management so that it would fully accord with the economy of developed socialism and the nature of the tasks that are being solved today", member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov said here when addressing the voters who nominated his a candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Speaking of the tasks now confronted by the USSR in the field of economic development, Vorotnikov noted that these include "the overcoming weaknesses in our plnning mechanism, selection of the most effective directions of developing the national economy. ..belonging here also is the expansion of the rights of enterprises, the strengthening and specification of the forms of their responsibility for the results of their work".

Characterising the results of the economic development of the USSR during the five years between the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet (1979-1984), the candidate for deputy described the achievements of the country and stressed that "a substantial increase in the efficiency of social production was fundamentally important to the development of the Soviet Economy. Labor productivity has grown by 15 percent during the five years, productivity has grown by 15 percent during the five years, generating 86 percent of the total increment in the national income.

The past days -- the passing away of Yuriy Andropov and the February plenary meeting of the Central Committee which elected Konstantin Chernenko the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- "Demonstrated to the whole world the great cohesion of our society, its monlithic unity and its loyalty to the political course of the Comm Communist Party," Vitaliy Vorotnikov stressed. The party and the Soviet state, he said, continue to follow the course of building communism and strengthening peace.

SOKOLOV MEETS WITH LENINGRADSKIY VOTERS

PM051158 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Pinchuk, Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov article: "Be Ever Vigilant"]

[Excerpts] Meetings have been held between the voters of the Leningradskiy Rural Electoral Okrug and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister -- the okrug's candidate deputy for the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. The meetings were held in a spirit of lofty political activeness and uanimous approval of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum's decisions.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, who addressed the meetings, was warmly greeted by those present. He cordially thanked the comrades who spoke and all working people of Kaliningrad and Leningrad Oblasts for the high honor shown him and the confidence placed in him. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov said that Army and Navy servicemen view as a militant action program Comrade K.U. Chernenko's remark at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum that we will continue to take care to strengthen our country's defense capability. They have been tirelessly improving their combat skill in tactical exercises and long distance voyages. Socialist competition is expanding in the Armed Forces under the slogan "Be alert and constantly ready to defend socialism's gains!"

The Soviet people can be confident, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov stressed, that Army and Navy servicemen view as a combat order the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to them to be ever alert.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov talked with working people in the oblast and met with party and economic activists and with the personnel of military units.

DEATH OF CPSU CC MEMBER IMASHEV ANNOUNCED

PM020917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

It is with deep sorrow that the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers have to report that Sattar Nurmashevich Imashev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died on 22 February in his 59th year after a serious illness.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Leaders Sign Obituary

PM020918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[S.N. Imashev obituary]

[Excerpts] Sattar Nurmashevich Imashev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died 22 February 1984 in his 59th year after a serious illness.

S.N. Imashev was born in 1925 in the village of Brlik, Dengizskiy Rayon, Guryev Oblast, the son of a peasant.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.k. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, T.N. Menteshashvili, A.P. Shitikov, V.P. Ruben, N.ye. Kruchina, K.M. Aukhadityev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, K.K. Kazybayev, E.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, Yu.N. Trofimov, D.T. Yazov, S.S. Dzhiyenbayev

KAZACHKOV APPOINTED KAZAKH POWER MINISTER

LD031537 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Summary] Viktor Tikhonovich Kazachkov today was appointed minister of power and electrification of the Kazakh SSR by decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SOLOVYEV APPOINTED INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

LD031136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev as USSR minister of industrial construction.

Comrade Solovyev, born in 1925, is a Russian and a member of the CPSU. He traveled a path from ordinary engineer to head of the department of construction of the Leningrad Metro. He then worked as depty chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, and secretary and second secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Since 1978 he has been first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom. At the 25th and 26th party congress he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SOVIET LEADERS ATTEND CONCERT 2 MARCH

LD022118 [Editorial Report] Moscow Televison Service in Russian at 1635 GMT on 2 March carries a live relay of a concert attended by Soviet leaders with video showing Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Demichev, Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov entering the hall, followed by the following lineup from left to right: Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Gorbavhev, Grishin, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ryzhkov and Ligachev followed by shots of Soviet leaders applauding at the end of the concert and showing the following lineup from left to right: Ponomarev, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov and Zimyanin.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS DISCUSSION ON FOREIGN TOURISM

PM241014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interdepartmental Council Session"]

[Text] A session of the Interdepartmental Council, which discussed tasks of developing international tourism took place on 21 February. P.A. Abrasimov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism, delivered a report.

I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.I. Ostashko, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, participated in the council's work.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO THEATER DIRECTOR

LD231327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin to Yuriy Petrovich Kiselev, chief director of the Saratov Leninskiy Komsomol Young Viewers' Theater and USSR People's Artiste, in Saratov today in the House of Political Education of the obkom.

ICEBREAKERS CLEAR ROUTES FOR ARCTIC CONVOYS

PM051617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 First Edition p 6

[PRAVDA-TASS report under the general heading "Making Way for Spring": "Convoys Crossing the Ice Floes"]

[Text] Although the western part of the Arctic Ocean is navigable all year round, winter is in no hurry to make way for spring. The nuclear-powered vessels, Lenin, Leonid Brezhnev, and Sibir are now clearing a secure route for transporters through the dense ice fields of the Arctic Ocean. The vigil on the sea route linking Murmansk to the Siberian port of Dudinka is being performed by the nuclear-powered icebreakers Leonid Brezhnev and Sibir. They are guiding the motor ships Kola and Kapitan Tsirul, loaded with raw materials from Norilsk, to nonferrous metallurgy enterprises on the Kola Peninsula. The convoy set sail for Murmansk from Yenisey Bay. After guiding these ships into clear water in the Barents Sea the heroic nuclear-powered ships will return to the south of the Yenisey, where the next convoy, consisting of the motor vessels Ivan Susanin, Monchegorsk, and Kapitan Bochek, is being formed.

COMPARISON TO EDUCATION REFORM MEETING REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA on 9 February in its First Edition carries on page 2 a report on a meeting of the educational reform commission under the heading "Commission Session". This has been compared to the Moscow Radio version published on page R 4 of the 9 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins:...[Text] On 8 February a sitting of...(supplying date)

Paragraph one, line nine reads:...director of the Moscow Electric Lamp Association Moscow Khromatron...(supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph three, last line reads:...to the draft.

There has been a keen response to questions of the structure of general and vocational education, length of study, and ways of means of improving young people's ideological-political, moral, and aesthetic education. There has been great approval for the measures aimed at raising the quality of the educational training process and of extramural educational work with children, improving the content and methods of training, and eliminating negative phenomena in the assessment of the standard of students' knowledge and teachers' labor.

At the center...(adding passage)

Paragraph four, line two reads:...education of schoolchildren. The opinion is being expressed everywhere that it is necessary to resolutely intensify the practical thrust of education and the direction of training and education toward the realistic application of accumulated knowledge in life and practice. Many letters from parents describe frankly and confidentially the problems of raising children in the family, the urgent need to step up labor education, and the provision of assistance by the public and production collectives in this matter.

The high appraisal...supplying omitted passage

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM051440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent B. Yevladov report under the rubric "From Party Committee Plenums": "Kishinev: Strict Accounting"]

[Text] Being profoundly aware that the fulfillment of production plans is the best form of support for the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum's decisions and the specific action program expounded in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic's working people will work persistently to increase economic efficiency and improve communist building, S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, noted in his report at the Central Committee Plenum.

The republic's industry is coping successfully with the 5-year plan targets for increasing national income and for production and labor productivity development rates. Purchases of agricultural output are also increasing. Many cities, rayons, production associations, plants, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have been deemed winners of all-union socialist competition for last year's results. Advanced workers have also begun this year successfully -- the targets have been exceeded for a number of very important indicators. However, the overall results are determined not only by those who work well. More than 60 associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the January target for output sales and about 10 percent of enterprises have not fulfilled the plan for increasing labor productivity. In agriculture an extensive lag can be observed on many farms and in a number of rayons.

This situation, it was noted from the plenum rostrum is evidence of serious errors in national economic management. It is necessary to strive consistently and persistently to radically improve the style and methods of party organizations' activity, as the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's work requires.

One of the most important norms of party life is the clear distinction between the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and economic organs and the elimination of duplication in their work. There are still many occasions when workers of ministries and enterprises in the republic try to transfer to party organs tasks which they should resolve themselves. Unfortunately, gorkoms and raykoms often undertake matters which are the responsibility of economic organs.

The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum stressed that for party committees work with the economy means work with people leading the economy. In other words they are expected primarily to ensure the selection, placement, and training of cadres and to conduct organizational and political work in labor collectives. Many party gorkoms and raykoms have recently markedly stepped up the attention paid to this basic aspect of the matter and have enlisted quite a few capable organizers in the leadership of production. The Bendery party gorkom, for example, has been working skillfully with cadres.

Matters are by no means that way everywhere, however. The Kotovskiy Raykom bureau, for example, essentially reduces educational work to inflicting penalties. Last year it punished 36 leaders of different ranks -- each time in circumvention of primary party organizations. The inability to rely on Communists and to mobilize labor collectives' efforts has meant that the rayon has failed to fulfill the plans for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan in terms of the production of grain, fruit, meat, milk, and some other products.

Speakers mentioned the need to monitor the fulfillment of decisions, plans, and pledges with increasing persistence, as the February Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on Moldavia demand, to constantly strengthen ties with the masses, and to analyze in greater depth the processes of economic and social development.

In a resolution adopted after an exhaustive discussion of the republic party organization's new tasks, the plenum participants expressed the confidence that Communists and all the working people of Moldavia will increase their contribution to further strengthening the Soviet motherland's might.

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING 24 FEB

PM051002 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 16th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee was held 24 February.

Invited to it were the first secretaries of Georgian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms, secretaries of party committees with the rights of raykoms, ministers, department leaders who are not on the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission of the Georgian Communist Party, and the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the republic's major cities and rayons.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the tasks of the Georgian Communist Party stemming from the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates were G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; U.A. Ivaniashvili, steelworker at the Rustavi metallurgical plant's open-hearth mill; Y.D. Ubilava, chairman of the Abkhaz ASSR Council of Ministers; D.I. Chkhikvishvili, Georgian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; V.R. Papundze, first secretary of Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom; N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; L.I. Gorgadze, tobacco grower on the Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz in Tsodniskari village, Lagodekhskiy Rayon; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of South Osetian Georgian Communist Party Obkom; N.O. Andriadze, first secretary of Vanskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; Lieutenant General A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; V.B. Kemashvili, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and assistant foreman at the Tbilisi "Sovetskaya Gruziya" worsted cloth combine; V.A. Kochoyan, first secretary of Bogdanovskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; R.K. Kontselidze, Georgian SSR minister of food industry; O.A. Khristianov, first secretary of Tsalskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom, and V.A. Khazaradze, chairman of Kutaisi Gorispolkom.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

With great enthusiasm the plenum participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A.I. Seleznev, a senior official of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

BELORUSSIAN CP HOLDS PLENUM MEETING 21 FEB

PM021435 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 Feb 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 17th Plenum of the Belorussian Community Party Central Committee was held 21 February.

The question "The Results of the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Stemming from the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was examined.

A report was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion on the report were: A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor A.V. Shatukhina, painters' team leader at the No 17 Lavsanstroy Trust; D.K. Artsimeniya, chairman of the Grodno Oblispolkom; G.S. Tarazevich, first secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; A. Ya. Melnikov, general director of the Orsha Order of Lenin Flax combine; A.I. Malinchik, chief of the dairy farm at the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Ivatsevichskiy Rayon and secretary of the shop party organization; S.F. Glekov, chief designer at the broaching lathe special design bureau of the S.M. Kirov production association for the manufacture of broaching and cutting lathes in Minsk; and Hero of Socialist Labor K.N. Dubovskiy, general director of the Minsk Poultry Farming Production Association and USSR State Prize winner.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed. The plenum's materials are being published in the press.

The plenum examined an organizational question. V.Ya. Kryukov was relieved of his duties as chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee General Department in connection with his returement. G.G. Yershov was confirmed as chief o- the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee General Department.

BRIEFS

FRONTIER DISTRICT ANNIVERSARY -- A solemn meeting of frontier guards and representatives of Kiev working people was held in the Ukraine's capital city on 25 February to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Order-decorated Western Frontier District of the USSR State Security Committee. Presiding over the meeting were Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Community Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Army General Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District; Mukha, Ukrainian Community Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and State Security Committee chairman; Shcherbina, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian Community Party Central Committee; Martynyuk, Kiev Gorkom second secretary; Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman; leaders of a number of Ukrainian ministries and departments; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; veteran frontier guards; soldiers excelling in combat and political training; prominent city workers and cultural figures. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Feb AU]

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS 1540 EARTH SATELLITE

LD031005 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched on Friday another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1540." It carries scientific equipment to continue the exploration of outer space and experimental equipment to relay telegraph and telephone communications in the centimeter waveband.

The satellite was put into a circular orbit with the following parameters: distance from the earth's surface-- 36,000 km, inclination to the equator plane-- 1.4 degrees, period of revolution -- 24 hours 5 minutes.

In addition to scientific and relay equipment, the satellite carries a radio system for the precision measurement of the characteristics of the orbit, a radio telemetry system to relay to earth information about the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment carried by the satellite is operating normally.

FAR EAST RESCUE OPERATION SAVES ICE-BOUND TANKER

PM021341 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Mar 84 p 4

[V. Kravov report: "Tanker Saved"]

[Text] Vladivostok-Nakhodka -- The Maritime Kray Sea Shipping Line tanker Nerchinsk was sailing with a cargo of petroleum products from Vladivostok to Korsakov on Sakhalin Island. It was only 55 miles from its destination when the sound of a general alarm echoed all over the ship....

Captain A. Kostychev urgently reported to the Nakhodka port of registration: "Am blocked in a large expanse of ice. Strong pressure. Pack ice lodged on port side. Listing 20 degrees and increasing. Doing everything to overcome emergency situation."

Armed with crowbars, axes, and boat-hooks, the sailors attacked the encroaching blocks of ice. They were over 2 meters high and the hundreds of metric tons of bulk weight threatened to crush the metal frame of the superstructure and decks. The list increased to 31 degrees and became critical....

A rescue vessel was already speeding towards it from Korsakov. But another danger had arisen in the meantime -- the strong currents prevailing in those parts of the sea were carrying the tanker toward shoals. The captain ordered the crew to abandon ship, while he and Radio Officer S. Lukashenko remained on board.

The Sakhalin rescue vessel Deymos approached the Nerchinsk an hour before midday. It took on board the sailors who had landed on the ice and broke the ice round the tanker, but the dangerous list remained. Ice blocks remained on its decks. It was then decided to tow the ship to Korsakov.

This most complicated operation was joined by the powerful line ice-breaker Vladivostok. Only 50 hours after the alarm signal did the ship drop anchor in Korsakov Habor. The Nerchinsk remained in the ranks of the country's Merchant Marine.

TV RETRANSMITTER COMMISSIONED IN DAGESTAN

PM051130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Yesterday"]

[Text] The screens of television sets have lit up in the homes of inhabitants of the high mountain settlements that are most remote from the capital of Dagestan. A retransmitter station has been commissioned on a peak above the clouds against which television waves previously used to "smash themselves." It is located on one of the points of the Gimrinskiy Range at a height of 2,330 meters above sea level.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO TURKMEN SCIENTIST -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Academician Valentin Alekseyevich Baum of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences the Order of the October Revolution for his services to the development of heat physics and heliotechnology, for training cadres of science and in connection with his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 84 LD]

ARCTIC AIRPLANE -- The new AN-74, which has been designed by the collective headed by Antonov, has high aerodynamic qualities and a large fuel tank. It can thus fly at various altitudes and cover long distances without landing. It will be useful for supplying drifting stations in the central Arctic and supplying continental stations in the Antarctic. It will also be useful for visual ice observation. It can fly with either wheels or skis, on any routes, and under all conditions. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Feb 84 LD]

SOUTH POLE SCIENTISTS, AIRFIELD -- Leningrad, 23 Feb (TASS) -- An IL-18D today delivered a party of scientists back to Leningrad after their wintering and seasonal work at the Molodezhnaya South Polar observatory. Molodezhnaya has the world's first airfield built of snow and ice and able to receive heavy transport planes. Similar airstrips are now being built at other USSR Antarctic research posts. It is planned to send IL-76-style transports there shortly. They are able to carry 40 tons of cargo, and will also be used as integrated flying observatories. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russia 1426 GMT 23 Feb 84 LD]

AKTYUBINSK TV -- The last few blank spaces are beginning to disappear on the map of TV broadcasting in Aktyubinsk Oblast. TV screens lit up today in the houses of the recently set up (Diyarskiy) State Farm. The improved EKRAN relay transmitter ensured a good reception of TV broadcasts in this settlement which is situated hundreds of kilometers away from the oblast and rayon centers. Such installations, which do not require any substantial sums of money to be spent, have appeared in numerous populated centers in the steppe and desert zones of the oblast over the past few years, adds a TASS correspondeant. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Feb 84 LD]